

**'If it is necessary  
the people  
will be armed'**

**-Salvador Allende**



Chilean copper miners taking part in demonstration of one million people supporting Popular Unity government, June 21.

**Chilean workers barricade  
factories, 5000 dead - page 3**

**Background to the coup  
in Chile - pages 7 to 10**

**Edmonton support committee  
formed - pages 10 and 16**



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WANTED: musicians of all sorts. Chamber music workshop. Trios, quartets, duets, et al and in any and every combination. Contact Ed Pedersen: 488-8568 or come to meeting under the main stairwell in the Fine Arts Building.

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STUDENT WIVES CLUB welcome meeting, Room 158A (Meditation Room) SUB, 8 PM, Wednesday, September 19.

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FOR SALE: '71 Norton Commando. Black, A-1 condition. Call 479-2363.

The U of A Flying Club will meet Thursday, Sept. 20, at 8:00 PM in room T.B.-39 in the Tory Building. Pilot's license not required. Future meetings to be held at the same time and place, will occur on October 18, November 15, and January 10. For information call 434-0731 or 435-2078.

FOR SALE: chopped 1972 Honda 750-4. Phone 433-9773 or 439-7959.

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The Edmonton Folk Club meets every Tuesday night at Garneau United Church, 84th Avenue and 112 Street; doors open at 8:00 PM. This Tuesday (Sept. 28) there will be an open stage, where anyone wishing to play, sing, read poetry, or listen is welcome. Admission is free, though donations are appreciated to help pay cost of hall rental and sound system. Herbal teas, coffee, lemonade, and cookies are sold.

Tuesday, Sept. 25 the Edmonton Folk Club is presenting a workshop on guitar styles. Featured performers include Jim McLennan, Roy Harris, Roger Brant, and others. Will be informative as well as entertaining. Location is Garneau United Church (Ramsey Hall) at 112th Street and 84th Avenue, beginning around 8:00 PM. No admission charge although donations are appreciated.

FOR SALE: 1969 Cobra 428 c.i. Radial tires. In excellent condition. \$2,000. Phone 429-2363.

DON'T SHOOT!  
- Doctor Duck

Students' help--needs volunteers. If you wish to devote some of your time to helping students come to room 250 of SUB anytime after 12 noon for further information.

HOUSE WANTED: at least three bedrooms; stove, maximum \$180 per month, prefer North Garneau or university area, needed by first of October. Eleanor Myroon, 453-1642.

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The ABYL (Alexander Berkman Yippie League) meets Monday nights at City Hall, Council Chamber.

If you are interested in becoming involved in drama, yet have had little or no experience; Edmonton Parks and Recreation is offering a workshop suited to you.

The group will begin meeting Thursday, October 4, at 7:00 PM in the South-west Cultural Centre at 11507-74 Avenue. For more information, call 435-8994.



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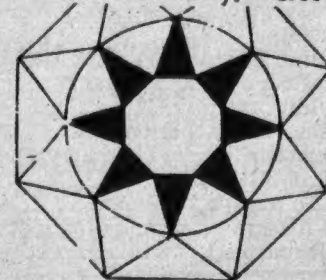
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# 5000 die in massive repression

HAVANA (CUP)--There are new reports today on the repression being carried out by the military junta in Chile. A report from Prensa Latina News Agency on Friday said there were over five thousand deaths in Santiago. The same report said that eighty thousand

workers had barricaded themselves in the factory suburbs around Santiago. They were under attack by planes and artillery. Five hundred workers in the Suma textile plant reportedly died in a bombing raid late Friday. Inter press reports throughout Argen-

tina and an unconfirmed report indicate that more than three hundred political exiles from other countries in Latin America, who had been granted asylum by the Allende government, are dead. Inter Press reports there have been

few reports today of developments in Chile. Chilean news agencies are now broadcasting from Argentina. Early Saturday morning it was possible to pick up some reports from clandestine stations in Chile, but the broadcasts were short and infrequent. One broadcast, ITS said that combat was increasing near the center of the city and the forces of the Popular Unity Movement still controlled the industrial outskirts of Santiago despite the heavy bombing. At four o'clock Saturday morning another underground broadcast indicated that the army had arrested hundreds of men and women and concentrated them in two large stadiums.

Although we have received no reports of how the workers fighting the junta are organized a report from Prensa Latina indicates that since the attempted coup last June, the workers' commands have been activated and new ones organized in Santiago. Workers in industrial centres in Santiago had manufactured all kinds of weapons including mortars, fragmentation bombs, rifles, and other weapons. The report also said they were in possession of large quantities of dynamite.

## Santiago slums used as concentration camps; Chilean churches refuse to support junta

(CUP)--The Toronto Latin American Working Group made a call mid-Saturday afternoon to San Miguel, on the outskirts of the industrial suburb of Santiago. What follows is a summary of the conversation, before it was cut off. "It is quieter today--sporadic fighting in the night. The junta distributed some food today. There are five six-block lines to get food. Very little food. Two big stores were looted in the night. There has generally been little looting. "Prats, a general who supported Allende, was on television and looked very nervous. He was captured by the

junta. Prats is in Argentina now. He has been deported by the Fascists. "In the slums we are surrounded by tanks, none is allowed to get in or out. No food--people are desperate for food in the slums. Inside the city people can move around and get food but not in the slums. Still no news from different parts of the country only propaganda telling people to get back to work. Various individuals in the church have been approached to go on the radio broadcasting support for the junta. So far none of them have. "A woman travelled around the city.

She says, 'Yarur, a factory, was completely surrounded by police and destroyed. The same with Sumar.' "Casualties are incredible. The last report we've had says five thousand dead in Santiago alone. Some people we know who live near a cemetery say there's been a steady traffic of trucks and hearses with bodies. Bodies are brought in by trucks and stacked like sacks of potatoes. Many are in military uniform. At night there is sporadic fighting. Patrols by military helicopters with machine guns fighting."

## Dirty business at McIntyre Porcupine

"The McIntyre Porcupine coal mine in Grande Cache will not close down in two weeks if the rail strike continues. The mine will continue to stockpile coal, but nobody will be laid off."

So said Phil Johnson, mine manager for McIntyre Porcupine on August 2.

Yet on Monday, September 10, 350 men were told the mine would close down at 4:00 p.m. The layoffs were blamed on the rail strike even though the non-operators had already been ordered back to work.

Today (Monday) all 350 men go back to work but the question most of them are asking is: "How long will it last this time?"

Phil Oakes, president of the United Steelworkers of America, local 7621, told POUNDMAKER last Thursday that the latest layoff "made a lot of people determined to leave as soon as they can. They don't know if the company is going to keep going or if it's going to go under."

The miners in Grande Cache have good reason to worry about their security while working for McIntyre Porcupine. Its history does not exactly instill one with confidence.

Several years ago, with the aid of Canadian taxpayers who supplied \$3 million for every \$1 million the company invested, McIntyre Porcupine set out to exploit one of the richest coal reserves in the world, the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Coal estimates ran as high as 1.5 billion tons.

To transport the coal out of the area the Alberta government built the Alberta Resources Railway at a cost of \$133

million to the taxpayers and helped finance the building of Grande Cache to the tune of \$7 million, the cost of which, under the New Towns Act, puts the financial responsibility and liability on the Alberta taxpayer.

So far a return of only about \$50,000 has been made from the railway through royalties, and because the town has been unable to meet its share of the cost of public and recreational facilities more provincial funds will have to be spent.

To recruit men for their new project, McIntyre Porcupine went to the British Isles, the Maritimes, Korea and Japan. They promised people at least 15 years of work and possibly even 30. They promised new homes, the highest priced of which would be \$18,000; but when the migrants arrived they found a shortage of houses (they had to live in trailers) and the cheapest was \$21,000 (Last Post).

That was just the beginning of the long list of broken promises.

The promises of security, which was "what most of the guys were after", vaporized February 1, 1973 when McIntyre laid off 150 men, closing down one mine, because they were losing money on every ton although they had a secured market--a 2 million ton per year contract with Japan.

Exactly how it is losing money is not clear because while the company lost \$15 million over a two-year period, executives of McIntyre made money on stock options. According to Last Post vice-president of exploration, William P. Hammond, made \$112,000 and Board Chairman A. Cooper made \$1.2

million--all tax-free.

McIntyre is not losing money by paying royalties to Albertans because that is only 10¢ per ton, and its not losing money on Alberta freight rates which are only 50¢ per ton.

The Alberta Federation of Labour and the USWA have been urging the provincial government to take over the mines at Grande Cache because of these constant losses. As of April, 1973, McIntyre Porcupine has been unable to meet production quotas. At that time they achieved 80% of their production commitment.

Ned Farmer, past president of Local 7621, and Phil Oakes feel that the mines could meet all production quotas if management and production techniques were straightened out.

McIntyre also appears to be suffering from gross mismanagement. When fully operational the mines were to employ 1100 men, but in its three years of operation the maximum hired was 800.

At the time of the February layoffs advertisements were running in the Vancouver Sun to recruit men. A month later, Labour Minister Bert Hohol announced in the legislature that McIntyre Porcupine had plans to begin an intensive hiring campaign during April. This was denied by mine manager Phil Johnson the same day, but in mid-April 177 workers from the Anglo-Rouyn Copper Mine in Saskatchewan were hired by McIntyre Porcupine after they were laid off there.

Another point of contention is safety.

During the commission of inquiry ordered by Premier Lougheed and headed by Morris R. Crump, the retired chairman of Canadian Pacific Limited, eight miners agreed that the company's safety record was far below anything they had previously experienced and on a vast number of occasions was in contravention to the provincial coal miner's safety regulations.

Six men were killed in the first three years of operation yet the company refused to remedy the situation.

In fact, one man who refused to work in a dangerous area was fired on the spot. (He was later re-hired.)

Finally, last October, the union managed to win a six-point agreement to improve safety by going on strike for 12 days.

As things stand now, the men working in Grande Cache don't know what to expect next. There seems to be no consistency in the decisions made by the company officials, as past records show. It seems inexplicable that a company that has control over one of the largest coal reserves in the world, that has a guaranteed market, that has its "own" railroad, that has an experienced work force, cannot operate in any consistent manner.

Perhaps everything will be cleared up by the Crump commission hearings which re-convene this month. But in the mean time the people in Grande Cache are uncertain about their future. There is no security in knowing that any day you go to work your job may not be there.

### Dare in Edmonton

In Edmonton Dare Foods of Canada operates out of their own warehouse. They also do their own distribution with a little help from MacDonald's Consolidated, a wholly owned subsidiary of Canada Safeway Ltd.

A spokesman for the company in Edmonton stated that Dare distributes to all the chain stores in the city.

He estimated that Dare distributes to almost 90% of the retail outlets in Edmonton.

In 1972, the volume of sales for Dare Foods in Edmonton was \$550,000. In Calgary over the same period it was \$280,000. In both centres this represents a 10% increase over the previous year.

Thus, an effective boycott of Dare goods in Edmonton (and Calgary) could seriously affect the company's over-all sales, and most certainly would, if instituted, place additional pressure on the company to bargain fairly with their workers.

## Dare boycott continues; workers still on strike

KITCHENER (CUP) -- Workers at the Dare biscuit factory here have been on strike for more than a year. They are still fighting the company and encouraging the public to boycott Dare cookies.

Picket lines were first formed by the striking workers of Local 173 of the International Brewery and Cereal Workers against the Dare factory on May 29, 1972.

The strike has been long and bitter and has been marked by periods of physical violence. Pitted against 350 workers have been the Kitchener police, a strikebreaking company, the courts, Kitchener city council and Dare management.

In reply to the company's offer of pay raises over two years of 45 cents to women and 55 cents to men, the union demanded equal pay increases of forty cents for each year of the contract. The workers also demanded that the eight and one-half hour day

shift be replaced by an eight hour shift.

The picket lines were quiet and orderly for the first few days of the strike. The appearance of Canadian Driver Pool, a strikebreaking outfit Dare hired to move products in and out of the plant, initiated a violent phase of the strike. With the active support of the Kitchener police, the Driver Pool drove tractor-trailer trucks through the picket lines, injuring several picketing workers.

Because of the violence and adverse publicity the Driver Pool had caused, the Dare management decided to stop using these strikebreaking services.

But, also as a result of the violence, management got support from the Ontario Supreme Court. In June 1972, two injunctions were granted limiting the number of pickets and picket lines. Following the injunctions, a number of strikers were arrested for violating the court orders and obstructing police who were assisting scab workers entering the plant.

Confronted with court injunctions, a refusal by Kitchener city council to ban strikebreakers from the city, and the company's attempt to induce strikers to return to work, many Local 173 members fought back by instituting a boycott of Dare products.

At first, the boycott was a local phenomenon but with the support of the Ontario Federation of Labour and the Canadian Labour Congress the boycott has become national.

Of the 250 union members who remained on strike, about 50 who have been unable to find other employment, collected strike pay until the end of July 1973.

The local is now having trouble finding funds to continue paying the strikers. According to one union official, the international has agreed to financially support the ten person boycott committee so that employment is provided for some of the older workers who are having difficulty finding jobs.



# VIP power at U of A LETTERS PAGE



**letter** (let/ər), *n.* 1. mark or sign (on paper, etc.) that stands for any written or printed message.

**Poundmaker**  
11129 80 ave.

The editor:

Roger Swan and Eric Lawton have already shown that a hip, swinging, flexible, modernistic revolutionary -- VIP (vice president planning) -- has infiltrated the university power structure. This militant has already occupied and flattened all the houses on 87 avenue between 11th and 12th streets. This is the first stage in his plan to flatten North Garneau housing and convert it into a park for light recreational use and some museums. To fully understand VIP's actions, we must examine them in the context of VIP's long-term military strategy.

The university is already naturally isolated geographically by the river to the north, and, isolating Windsor Park with the university, to the west as well. To the south, there are the university playing fields and the Jubilee parking lot. With the already proposed Garneau green to the east, the destruction of North Garneau housing would complete the university's isolation.

If VIP could commandeer any mobile, medium to heavy weapons, such as two tanks, he could occupy and indefinitely

told the university itself. Any successful effort to retake the campus would of necessity require shelling and thus the heaviest damage imaginable to the rampart structures bordering the open areas. Since any authorities sent to dislodge VIP would have to initiate this damage themselves, they would consequently be very hesitant in their actions, with any military victory over VIP a very costly and bitter one. VIP could negotiate from a position of tremendous strength.

In Europe, all the old universities have been occupied off and on by students at least several dozen times since their founding -- though seldom by VIP's. VIP is no naive junior exec but the chief long term planning strategist of the university. Thus we see VIP's own military objectives; must be the big reason, the real reason for demolishing North Garneau, and not the few vague, little reasons VIP gives, since no responsible university planner would set about building such an impregnable fortress unless he planned to occupy it himself.

Dave Baugh

## A few thoughts from the home front

Dear Editor:

This is a letter of complaint. Print it please because it concerns the politicians in this town of mental deficiency, and it sure won't get any other political rag-time.

I'm writing from the last outpost over on 72nd and 73rd between 112th and 118th.

I'm listening to the races again from my kitchen 6 blocks away from the track and the noise puts me in the grandstand when all I want to be is right here at home.

As I listen to the racket of the K-days parade and the dust of the thousand cars that would drive down my alley daily, wanting to park on my lawn. As I listened to races before that. As I watched the houses across the street (quiet residential) being knocked down or trucked away and I was wondering when my home would be taken from me to make room for all the cars the directors of Edmonton Exhibitions were planning to park with easy access from the freeway (Capilano). As I watched the city crew chain saw down the beautiful blue border of 30-year-old spruce trees the old couple had planted when

they were still young. As I've listened to the roar of diesel engines all summer. As I've been nauseated by diesel fuel and tar fumes till I'm sick of it all. As my only day of rest is shattered by soul quavering voices from Borden Park's band shell and I'm just wondering Lord, how long am I going to have to put up with this little city bullshit.

I've just experienced the pre-meditated murder of Bellvue community and city council, if I could I'd sentence you here to Hell, along with all the other little devils on the Edmonton Exhibition Board. If you want this property come and pay me for it without all your rinky dinking around. You might fool the old folks but you're sure not foolin me. You're just a bunch of scared and tired men, trying not to loose, knowing you'll never win, can't see any hope to survive, just doin the best you know how to stay alive. And I'm tired of letting you expropriate the peaceful days of my life with your confusion.

Thank you POUNDMAKER.

City Blues

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STAFF THIS ISSUE:

Hi, friends. Doctor Duck here. Hell, this is the only safe place for me since those neanderthalic troglodytes in the government declared Duck Season open. Rick Grant went after me with a .22 on the first day, Malcolm Archibald was subtle - poison gas. Art Davis, Judy Samoil and Dave Berger went shopping yesterday for a new roasting pan. Sheila MacDonald tried to hold my tail down while Ross Harvey, Tom Cairns, Kimball Carliou, Morgan Thomas, Cam Beck, Colette Forest and Hugh Thomas tried to put salt on it. Ann Harvey and Jim Selby have been busy making decoys with scanty breast plumage. Beth Nilsen and Eugene Plawluk have established a committee to defend me. Gunther Ruppel and Joe the Photographer have been secretly GAAAAAAHHHHH Ugnnnnhhgck... ah ah it was... it was... unh.

## Students: don't knuckle under to S.U. extortion

The Editor, POUNDMAKER:

Hi, remember me? I'm Terry Donovan, the guy who wrote an open letter to the students of the U of A, via POUNDMAKER last year, urging them to withhold their Student's Union fees. Well, here I am again with a friendly fall reminder; but first, a word in favour of our sponsor.

Congratulations to POUNDMAKER for your article "Who is George Mantor?... etc". (Sept. 10-16 POUNDMAKER). I can see in my mind, an ordinary unimaginative student newspaper getting the 'staff of this issue' together and busting their asses in an attempt to write a half-baked satirical article on the S. U. executive; but not POUNDMAKER. They went first class and actually interviewed the S. U. president. After realizing that perhaps this was a legitimate interview, the humour of its contents suddenly became a less humorous reality. And this brings me back to my original point in writing.

You, the students of the U of A, are being told this year, as in each year in the past, to contribute \$31 for support of the S. U. I said \$39 last letter, but was mistaken--\$8 is for the University Athletic Board which, in my opinion, is worth much more per dollar than S. U. fees. (Incidentally, this \$31 fee is mandatory (i.e. theoretically you must pay it). The reason for this is obvious. So many students who have gone through the painful experience of paying this tax in the past realize all too well that it is not worth paying and thus they would not pay it unless coercion is used. The S. U. realizes this and thus the coercive threats of penalties for non-payment. This is done not only to insure its own continued existence, but primarily (at this time, at least) to help them in their climb out of the monstrous debt which has been incurred in the construction of WEO and WET; that is, White Elephant One and White Elephant Two, respectively, otherwise known as SUB and HUB.

Now, referring back to the interview with our friend and admirable leader; Mr. Mantor says: "there's more to university than just going to classes and doing homework". This is true, I admit. For instance, one could not only go to class, but also listen to the lecture or participate in discussion--tell someone they're full of shit, if you want. One could also think, instead of just 'doing' homework. But these considerations can, of course, be dismissed as 'merely academic'. In a socially oriented organization such as the S. U., these are of little importance.

But, then again, think of all the folks who, in their off hours, are going to bars, movies, dances, night clubs, tea parties, dagwood lunches, prayer meetings, discussions over coffee after class, or perhaps talking to friends, making friends, making out, making enemies, dancing in the streets, smoking throwing up at the sight of HUB, or just watching the world go by. All this and more goes on, but who ever needs or wants to consult the S. U. about such matters, let alone pay \$31 to support a lot of things which are either free of duplicates of services offered elsewhere. And remember, it is good to go elsewhere if only to get off

campus. You know yourself, George, how people can "get into a rut" (response 11, lines 3-4, of 'Who is George...'), especially if one lives on campus whilst fellow residents are leaping out of tenth floor windows or otherwise going crazy due to their imprisonment in HUB.

But then, we must consider all the things the S. U. has done for us, and with suf efficiency that we didn't even need to ask them to do so. Why only last year, the art gallery was axed (it wasn't making money anyway); the music listening area was threatened; and don't forget that only a few weeks have passed since the S. U. had the Edmonton City Police arrest and evict some pesky recalcitrants from the SUB. Despite this last effort we are still not safe from these trespassers (that was the charge) because, embarrassingly enough, these folks turned out to be members of an organization which is registered and affiliated with the same U of A S. U. which is being discussed. Oh well, they were a fire hazard, what with all that highly inflammable socialist literature they had at their booth.

One more thing, George; you say that we, the students, deserve HUB. How can you say that? What have we done to deserve such a gruesome, misshapen, repulsive, hideous, loathsome, disgusting, nauseating, misproportioned, deformed, disfigured, monstrous (and thank God for Roget's Thesaurus) fate.

The list of students union accomplishments carried out in your name, you old card carrying member, is encyclopedic, but I must leave you now. And as I part, may I quote that great man whom we all admire and support (if only financially), George Mantor, who once said: "For years there had been student politicians running around... ripping off S. U. money and trying to cover their tracks... not very well it turned out. Anyway, we're fixing that up." I can only conclude that while George Mantor is slowly sinking into the sunset of spring of '74 (oh happy day) and while proclaiming North Garneau the Darrell Ness Memorial Park, that he will have finally succeeded in covering all those tracks.

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY UNITE  
DON'T ACCEPT THE \$31 BURDEN

Sincerely yours, With Love

Terry Donovan

P. S. Please, students council, don't take this sort of fun seriously, don't reprimand me, don't revoke my precious membership in Edmonton's largest private club.

**Dr. P. J. Gaudet**  
**Dr. D. G. Kot**  
**OPTOMETRISTS**

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Edmonton, Alberta



# Kent Rowley's strategy won't work

Dear Editor;

Kent Rowley's recent well-publicized visit to Edmonton was not an advance for the working class movement in our city, let alone Canada. The positions he presented to students and workers will not aid in the struggle for a more militant and united Canadian trade union movement, neither will they aid in the struggle for socialism in Canada.

Kent Rowley's basic argument is that American unionism is bad and that any breakaway of Canadian locals from their U.S. dominated international unions is to be supported. American unionism is bad because it is "business unionism" and hence corrupt, undemocratic, unconcerned with the interests of the rank and file, and right-wing in its political policies (for example, AFL-CIO support for the war in Vietnam).

In general, we would be able to agree with Kent Rowley's position if it were simply a desire for an autonomous or independent Canadian trade union movement, or if it were simply an attack on "business unionism". In this sense alone is Kent Rowley's position progressive.

Unfortunately, the more extended theories of Kent Rowley, and the practices of the Confederation of Canadian Unions (CCU) is incorrect and harmful to the working class movement in Canada. Very few people would deny that "business unionism" has to be fought, but even Kent Rowley admits that not all American unionists follow this reactionary approach to trade unionism. If he admits that there is a progressive trend in the American trade union movement, then he must admit that it is unfair to condemn American unionism as such. Rowley seems to be arguing that because unions are American they are bad--this is crude nationalism. He does not see clearly the struggle between left and right trends in the trade

union movement. And he does not relate the present strength of the right-wing in the trade union movement to the present historical stage in the development of U.S. capitalism.

The communists point out that there are significant progressive left trends in the U.S. labour movement, for example with unions such as the electrical workers, the United Farmworkers, and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. It is a grievous injustice and serious historical judgement to ignore or deny this trend which was much stronger before the cold war, but which is now growing under the impetus of left-led rank and file movements.

Just as the left and right trends in the American union movement, so are there also left and right trends in U.S. dominated international unions in Canada and in Canadian unions proper. Because Kent Rowley does not recognize the union struggle is along left-vs-right lines he fogs over with his nationalism the main reason why the trade union movement is in such bad shape in Canada: its right-wing leadership.

This is where we come to the real damage done by Kent Rowley's activities. Because he favours nationalism at almost any cost to the unity of the trade union movement in Canada, he is led to support break-away unions or isolated rebel locals without regard to other workers in the same unions in Canada who have not yet taken the struggle for independence to the same stage. The "break-away" strategy will not will not unite Canadian workers in the drive for and independent sovereign Canadian trade union movement but will set Canadian worker against worker--the capitalist class will not find it difficult to split a fragmented Canadian working class.

Kent Rowley argues that the tradi-

tional demand of working class unity is a cover for supporters of the U.S. dominated internationals in Canada. This is often true, but it is a simplistic assertion which carries dangerous consequences. The call for working class unity is real as is the need for an independent sovereign trade union movement. The only solution to this problem--the communist solution--is a united struggle in Canada against local "break-awayism" and a united struggle in Canada for the general withdrawal of Canadian sectors of internationals from the internationals. Such a successful struggle would create an independent sovereign united trade union movement in Canada--which is also Kent Rowley's goal--but leave the working class stronger rather than weaker in its fight against the capitalist class.

Kent Rowley's break-away strategy will not lead to an independent sovereign united trade union movement. He will not rid the Canadian working class of "business unionism" by such a strategy independent of a united class struggle in Canada against the capitalist class. Already we can see signs that at least some members of the Confederation of Canadian Unions (with only 20,000 of Canada's 2 million organized workers) are hardly militant working class fighters. For example, Doug Swanson, president of the Trail local of the Canadian Workers Union, and an important figure in the CCU, was quoted in the April 1973 newsletter of the Committee for an Independent Canada as saying to a group of CIOers:

"You don't look much like workers coming out of a mine, but don't mistake me; you're no different. You're Canadians and so are we, and we're all finally waking up."

This is a classic class collaborationist position which is typical of the right

wing in the U.S. trade union movement as well as the trade union movement in Canada. Such leadership as this is no advance for the Canadian working class, especially when it also involves isolating and fragmenting these workers from the mass of organized Canadian workers.

The break-away strategy taken by Kent Rowley and the CCU is essentially a splitting policy. It may appeal to nationalist members of the Liberal, Tory and New Democratic parties. It may also appeal to some frustrated members of the ultra-left--the flip side of liberalism is ultra-leftism. But this kind of "shock treatment" against the trade union movement in Canada does not appeal to the most class conscious of Canadian workers. Different groups of workers in Canada are proceeding at different rates in the development of their struggles against our U.S. dominated trade union movement. With a united, organized and disciplined approach to the growth of autonomy from the U.S. internationals Canadian workers will also direct their struggles against the right wing in the Canadian movement. Taking an historical perspective we can see clear signs that this is the general direction being taken by the Canadian working class today. The growing crisis of our capitalist economy is forcing increasing numbers of the working class into motion. The largest group of representatives of the Canadian working class, the CLC, as right wing dominated as they may be, recently has adopted some comparatively progressive policies on such issues as income controls, the admission of left-led unions, the organizing of unorganized workers, as well as a more advanced position on Canadian union autonomy. The consciousness of various groups of workers proceeds at different rates in relation to the general class struggle. Provocative "shock treatment" break-aways, both subjectively and objectively, will not hasten this development. At the moment, 75% of the membership of the CLC is in U.S. dominated internationals. The communists argue, on the basis of a long history of working class struggle in Canada, that our policy will lead to the goal of an autonomous Canadian trade union movement with a CLC 100% free of the domination of U.S. led internationals. The Canadian working class is already in motion in this direction. Don't let Kent Rowley's ideas or CCU block its way.

for a Socialist Canada,  
The Angela Davis Club

## Food co-ops organize... ..despite legal hassles

People from the four food co-ops in Edmonton are gradually organizing themselves into a stronger unified movement.

### SCONA CO-OP

The Scona food co-op held a re-organizational meeting last Friday, with around 25 people in attendance. The co-op split itself into smaller groups (collectives), that were geographically defined by neighborhood.

Each collective is to meet separately this week to discuss how it will organize itself and work within the co-op. (One enthusiastic collective has already done so.) By the end of this week the groups should be fairly well organized and ready with the first collective order forms the week after.

"The members are trying to organize themselves first," stated Jill Konkin, a member of the co-op. She added that the Scona co-op should be ready in a week to invite new members to join, when a more organized working situation can be offered.

### INCREDIBLE EDIBLES

Different co-ops are exchanging and trying out ideas on each other, too.

Members of the Incredible Edibles Co-op have been talking to other co-op members, as well as holding a meeting with some Scona co-op people, seeing if they could coordinate themselves with Scona's proposals.

The major re-organizational meeting for Incredible Edibles will be held on Thursday at 7:00 PM at St. George's Anglican Church, the usual distribution centre.

Again, the meeting will be for members only, for they want to organize themselves before admitting new members.

### MICHENER PARK CO-OP

The Michener Park food co-op will also be holding a meeting this week.

Patty Hartnegal, a member of the co-op, stated that with two new coordinators, the co-op seemed it would be

organized. There is a large duty roster and it looked as if there are people to fill it.

She felt that many members would lean towards continuing the present system of coordinators, but added that people who were interested were free to join the larger effort.

People from the other co-ops are planning to be at the meeting, however, explaining the collective system that they are going to work with.

### SACK

Dave Davis, a member of the SACK food co-operative reported that the people working with SACK right now feel inclined to continue it as a social agency in the Boyle Street area, probably through government funding. Apparently the grant situation seems favourable.

A benefit is being organized for next Monday or Tuesday night (the 24th or 25th) at the HOVEL. Proceeds will go towards setting up the food co-ops' new distribution centre.

### INCREDIBLE EDIBLE FOOD CO-OP

Re-organizational Meeting

(members only)

Thursday, Sept. 20 7:00 pm

St. George's Anglican Church  
(11733 - 87th Ave.)

(regular distribution centre)

Unfortunately, the list of names, addresses and phone numbers which many people signed at the Wednesday, Sept. 5th food co-op meeting at Garneau United Church **WAS RIPPED OFF!**

So, if you're a member of a food co-op or are interested in becoming one, phone 433-5041 (POUNDMAKER) so we can start compiling that handy list again. Just leave your name, address, phone number and the name of your co-op (if you belong to one).

Individuals from several food co-ops are launching investigations and setting up task forces to look into provincial government laws regarding food co-operatives.

Members of the food co-ops are kept hanging in uncertainty, waiting for the results of their findings. They can't organize properly until they know what is legal and what isn't.

The problem is that provincial law seems to regard co-operatives as they do a retail business. This means if the co-operatives want to operate and legally buy from wholesalers, they need a retail business. This carries with it obligations to maintain a storefront that is open five days a week and carrying sufficient stock to meet the public's needs.

This could mean added expenses of staff, rent, and extra stock that the co-op just couldn't handle.

A petition has been sent to Don Getty, MLA for Edmonton-Whitemud, trying to find out if the co-ops can operate within the present laws somehow, or if those laws may have to be changed.

People are hopeful that a loop-hole will be found to work within the present system.

Even so, people are arming themselves with facts and information, if a move is needed to change the laws.

Food co-ops in British Columbia and Saskatchewan are also being contacted, to find out how the law applies to them there, and perhaps serve as a guideline for future proposals that may be made to the provincial government.

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**DINNER FOR 2 4.75**

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Fried Rice, Chicken Chop Suey, Deep  
Fried Jumbo Shrimps, Sauce.

**DINNER FOR 3 7.25**

Sweet and Sour Sparrish, Chicken Balls  
with Pineapple, Chicken Fried Rice,  
Chicken Chop Suey, Deep Fried Jumbo  
Shrimp.

**DINNER FOR 4 9.50**

Sweet and Sour Sparrish, Chicken Fried  
Rice, Chicken Chow-Mei, Deep  
Fried Jumbo Shrimp, Chicken  
Balls with Pineapple, Hot Sauce.



# U of A News

## CINEMA SHOWCASE

8th WEEK!

Harrod College... where free, liberated relations between coed students are encouraged!

### THE HARRAD EXPERIMENT



118th Ave. at 124th St.  
Phone 454-5168

(RESTRICTED ADULT)  
AT 7:20 - 9:30

STUDENT RATES ANYTIME!  
ALL 'CINEMA' THEATRES

"BEAUTIFUL! The entire film is a poem of youth, love & violence — PLAYBOY"

The FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI Production of  
**ROMEO & JULIET**

COLOR AT 7:00 - 9:25  
GROUP RATES AVAILABLE

KLONDIKE 10337 - 82nd Avenue  
Phone 433-5785 ADULT

The movie about . . . the greatest con artists ever . . .

RYAN O'NEAL  
Co-stars Tatum O'Neal  
IN  
**"PAPER MOON"**

ADULT

JASPER 156th St. and Stony Pln Rd.  
Phone 489-1455 SHOWS AT 7:30 - 9:30

COMING SOON TO  
THE TOWNE CINEMA

THE LIFE OF  
MICHAEL SMITH  
THE GALE N II  
**ENGLAND MADE ME**  
Based on the novel by  
GRAHAM GREENE

Brother-sister-lover.  
A triangle... A game of consequences.

And the consequences were deadly in Nazi Germany

...coming soon to a quad near you

If the plans for the new Business Administration and Commerce Building as submitted to the government in the University budget are carried out, they will provide centralized facilities, ease Tory congestion, and destroy no more than one-quarter of the existing Arts Quad.

In the words of the Phase I report the building will "create improved definition to open landscape space by closing off the north side of the Arts Court more effectively and narrowing visually the interconnection to the northwest between the existing Tory Building and Arts I." (Whatever that means - Ed.)

During construction, scheduled for 1974-75, access to Tory will pose problems as the main building, 31 feet

south of Tory, will be connected along the whole south face with a pedestrian concourse. This, when completed, will provide first and second floor connections with Tory.

Covered second floor walkways to the Arts Building, H. U. B., and the projected Food Services Building to the east of Tory should diffuse the crowds also.

The final plans on the four storey structure have yet to be drawn up, but facilities will include five 90 seat tiered classrooms, four 60 seat tiered classrooms, seven seminar rooms, a student lounge, a large reading room, four accounting labs, a behavioral science lab, a computer terminal and faculty office and lounge space.

## The Thaw

be a thaw" but he denies that there has been any consultation with the University prior to the submission of the budget.

So if the budget is approved, the net effect of the two year freeze will be to have allowed construction to catch up with plans for a few months.

The Development office has rearranged its staff and has not hired any new people during the freeze, but understandably they had to finish those projects they had started.

In the words of Mr. Hiller, "if you are in the middle of shaving, you're going to finish shaving; that doesn't mean you're going to have a bath." With the passage of this budget, we'll begin the bath.

The University of Alberta building freeze imposed by the Alberta government is still in force with no termination date as it has been for two years.

Such was the information from the office of the Minister of Advanced Education. However the Director of Campus Development, Mr. Walt Hiller, spoke of the freeze as if it would expire in the near future.

The University Budget, submitted to the provincial government with every expectation of its approval provides for expenditure on three new buildings and the government says that the proposals won't be rejected out of hand. The Minister's Executive Assistant went on to say "there might

brought to you by

the Alberta Government and 3AU

Business and Commerce, Agriculture, and Household Economics are the last in a series of ten buildings for which, five years ago, the University of Alberta decided to use its share of the money raised by the 3 A. U. Fund.

The "three Alberta Universities" Fund is an organization set up to receive public donations, matched dollar for dollar by the provincial government, to support capital expenditure of the Universities of Alberta, Calgary, and Lethbridge.

The fund was not called 2 A. U. because eight percent of the funds go to

Lethbridge, with the remainder being divided equally between Edmonton and Calgary.

Contributors can earmark their contributions as to how they want them spent.

Ten million dollars of the pledged fourteen million has been collected. The U. of A. has contributed its share to the construction of the following buildings: Basic Medical Science, Fine Arts, Arts II, Education II, Chem II, Engineering II, and the Humanities Library. (Rutherford II).

## Students get a break

Because of the increased enrollment in the province's educational institutions, the number of student loans may be up from the previous year.

A spokesman for the Students' Finance Board stated that a greater number of students are becoming more aware of the program and are making use of it.

As well, the Students' Finance Board is becoming more aware of the needs of students. "We are more cognizant to what the needs of the students are. We now make direct mailings to Grade XII students."

This year, also, about one out of every four applications is from a married student. "We're in a better position to determine what the student wants and needs," stated the Students' Finance Board member.

Although the basic routine of the system is the same, one thing has changed. The loan limits for students have been raised.

Theoretically, a student in a seven month program (depending on his circumstances) could receive \$3900 and a student on a 12 month program could get \$4600. These, however, are very extreme cases.

The normal undergraduate student could expect to receive in the area of \$2,300 per year, depending on the course he was in.

The student may get a remission

(a deduction off of the payable balance) on his loan if it is a Province of Alberta Loan. (There are no remissions off Federal Loans, i.e. Canada Student Loans). This would depend on basically three things. First, the student must have resided in Alberta for three years. Second, it depends on how much the student has been able to contribute to his education, based on his summer income. It must be a reasonable percentage (and this varies) in the eyes of the board. For dependent students, the amount of the parents contribution is also taken into account.

One of the richest such programs, the board, last year, divided \$23 million between 22,300 students. At the U. of A. alone, over 6000 students were allotted loans to the tune of \$8.3 million.

The board and its committees make a consolidated attempt to give students a break. If a student feels that he has not been allotted sufficient money, he can take it to the appeals board. If he doesn't get what he wants from the appeals board, he can then take it back to the Finance Board.

Many students re-apply for a loan halfway through the year, because they find they can't make it on what they have. The board doesn't want to see a student drop out just because he needs a bit more money to see him through.



# CHILE

## Behind the coup

The essential roots of last week's coup go back almost a year, to the truck-owners' strike of October 1972, when the obstruction and subversion of the government by rightist elements in Chile became an open strategy.

The majority parties in the congress, the traditionalist right-wing National Party, and the "centrist" Christian Democratic party, utilized their votes in congress to block almost every executive initiative, while at the same time subjecting governmental ministers to verbal attacks and resolutions of impeachment forcing resignations and ministry-juggling.

This campaign gained momentum on the legislative front with the mid-term election campaign for congress in February and March 1973. Eduardo Frei, former Christian Democrat president ran for the senate and called for a return of a two-thirds majority for the right and centre so that they could impeach and dislodge Allende. Frei was constitutionally unable to succeed himself in 1970, and was anxious to find the shortest route back to the presidential palace.

The electoral campaign failed. The left accomplished the historic achievement of increasing their support in "mid-term" elections, something no recent governing group had succeeded in doing, and Frei's idea of a legalistic 'coup' was blocked.

Although the right and centre failed to win their two-thirds majority, Frei was personally elected to the senate, where, as its president, he gained a platform for continued attacks on the government.

The second element in the anti-Allende strategy was to utilize certain key economic groups to block the economic reforms of the government. A strike was mobilized among the small-time businessmen who operated the trucking industry in Chile. While never universal, the truck-owners strike was a reaction against the government plan for state initiative in transportation, and served a strategic blow to economic stability in the 26 hundred mile long country. Merchants and businessmen's groups, doctors and other professionals joined in.

It was not a strike in collective bargaining terms, with some potentiality for settlement, but an all-out attempt to overthrow the government by creating such economic paralysis that the armed forces might intervene or the government collapse.

A third element accompanied the legislative and economic attacks; direct sabotage. Supplies were hoarded and destroyed, factory-owners attempted to close out workers from production, right-wing groups attacked non-striking truckers and various government agencies.

But the strategy of the reactionaries failed. Allende was able to keep his coalition together, to maintain order and to gain the effective co-operation of the armed forces. With the addition of several military men to his cabinet, led by army commander Carlos Prats, he out-foxed the right, putting them in the unenviable position of having to attack their long-potential allies the armed forces, who in turn were assuming the mantle of "defenders of the constitution-

al presidency". While this strategy enabled the president and the Unidad Popular party to maintain control of the situation and the country, the real key to their survival was the support of Chilean people.

The response of workers, students and peasants to the truck-owners' strike was tremendous. Volunteers unloaded trains and others delivered foodstuffs to working class districts, distributing supplies from the back of trucks. Medical students and nurses staffed hospitals in the face of the doctors' strike. Vigilante committees were set up in neighborhoods and factories to prevent sabotage. In October, the military and the organized working class joined forces to keep the country going in the face of a direct challenge to the revolutionary process.

Most of this activity occurred in response to the situation rather than as a result of formal governmental initiatives. The government had taken one key initiative, however, which was the organization of committees of price control and supply in neighborhoods, known as JAPS. The JAPS were designed to protect the daily welfare of the Chilean working people and poor. As workers real wages had increased the demand for everyday needs rose. Prices rose as well, and scarcities became acute. Everyday necessities were subject to hoarding by merchants and the rich; scalpers abounded.

Working class neighborhoods established committees which went to merchants and invited them to co-operate by charging official prices. If they co-operated neighborhood residents would patronize them, and the state distribution agency would give them priority in delivery of scarce items. If they charged speculative prices, they would not get those scarce items (from the state at least), and neighborhood women would organize a boycott of their store.

These actions gave a large measure of power, backed up by state authority,

to ordinary people in their everyday life. Housewives... previously unorganized and largely powerless... gained power. During the October strike these JAPS, together with other neighborhood associations -- mother's centers, community health councils, community centres -- experienced a tremendous heightening of class consciousness and developed competence for their actions.

The necessity to come to grips with the wide-ranging problems that confronted them gave the working people a society-wide perspective, and a sense that the country and its material welfare was their's. They found they had the ability to decide and choose and they grew in the spirit of self-reliance.

What happened in October couldn't have occurred two years previously. Heightened consciousness and better organization had developed before and during the strike. The former consciousness of the Chilean workers and peasants, which focused on trade-union organization and traditional legislative channels, was changing. It was giving way to a broader class conscious perspective and new social relationships were emerging, within and beside the shell of the old forms.

A similar growth in consciousness occurred in rural Chile, where peasants and landless workers were being organized into new co-operative farming units. The truckers strike played havoc with deliveries of supplies essential for spring planting: seed, fertilizer, etc. Once again, confronted with the essential realities of their situation, the people realized their capabilities.

They also focused an increasing amount of support on the Allende government. While the Christian Democratic Party had formerly counted on large segments of the peasantry for support, the peasants in the elections of March, 1973 showed a definite swing to the socialist party, which in several areas was supported by the MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left, a group urging popular mobilization). The socialists, given this new support doubled their representation in the Chamber of Deputies.

In factories, a process had begun which was virtually irreversible. Cordones Industriales -- autonomous workers' defence committees, were set up in plant after plant. They grew out of the worker's attempts to maintain production when the employers tried lock-outs in October. They have emerged as rank-and-file organizations which can mobilize sectors of the work force that have formerly been unmobilizable particularly in smaller industrial centres and in the south. In June, when an army unit attempted a coup, workers occupied factories in response to the government's call to defend them. These Cordones gained new force and took the process beyond the traditional matrix of political party organization.

This process was particularly threatening for the Christian Democrats who were very proud of their strength (slightly less than a third in trade union votes) in the labour movement. The Christian Democrats had been prone to use local worker control and participation as a

way of attacking the government's need to maintain some control over production. In June this process began to back-fire. If Christian Democrat workers could join their socialist and communist brethren in occupying factories, they saw little reason to return those factories to their owners -- often prominent Christian Democrats.

The base of the Christian Democrat party was being eroded. The polarization was occurring at such a rate that the right wing of the Christian Democrats -- around Eduardo Frei and Patricio Aylwin -- saw their road to power blocked. An increasingly articulate and conscious majority of Chileans would stand in the way.

The basic strategy of the right continued all summer: create economic chaos, throw in a bit of sabotage and terrorism, let nothing pass in congress save attacks on Allende's constitutional legitimacy. In the armed forces the political polarization broke through the rhetoric of loyalty to the constitution and pledges of political neutrality. A tank battalion attempted to initiate a coup in late June, attacking the presidential palace, and hoping for support in the navy and air force. General Prats, leader of the moderates or constitutionalists within the armed forces, with spectacular personal bravado, crushed the attempted coup, and rejoined Allende's cabinet a month later.

But Prats found an increasingly desperate situation in the armed forces. Naval commanders, annoyed at men who had prevented their participation in the June 29th coup attempt, undertook a purge of 100 seamen accompanied with torture and brutality. Army men and police undertook heavy-handed searches for arms among factory worker and left-wing militants. One worker was shot dead in an arms search in the southern city of Punta Arenas. Meanwhile, the "germ of insurrection" was spreading in the armed forces as officers and men of upper-class backgrounds and conservative sympathies conspired to undermine Prats' moderate constitutionalist leadership.

These rightist elements in the armed forces were increasingly in touch with like-minded elements in the Christian Democratic and Nationalist party leaderships. Eduardo Frei spun a complex web of careful but subversive relationships with a multitude of officers.

The "democratic" legislators from the Christian Democrat and National parties passed a resolution in congress, August 22nd, calling the Allende government "illegitimate" and suggesting that the military men who had re-entered the cabinet in early August should separate themselves from Allende and the UF. Allende made a direct, and what now seems a prophetic reply to this campaign. He said the resolution symbolized "the abandonment by certain sectors of the civic values most essential to democracy. To propose that the armed forces carry out government functions outside the direction and political control

cont'd on page 10



Mass support for Allende on May 16th this year.



## Chronology

1970

Sept. 4: Allende polls 1,070,159 votes, 39 thousand more than Christian Democrat Jorge Alessandri in presidential elections.

Oct. 24: Congress breaks election deadlock and elects the western world's first Marxist president by 153 votes to 35.

Nov. 4: President Allende takes office.

1971

July 11: Congress unanimously nationalizes U.S. owned copper mines. Allende pushes through laws to nationalize large sectors of Chilean industry.

Nov. 10: Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro visits Chile on first trip abroad in eight years.

Dec. 2: First serious anti-government street disturbances over food shortages.

1972

Feb. 9: Congress enacts law to prevent further nationalization of industry and private enterprises. Beginning of congress battle against presidential executive power.

March 21: Allegations that the U.S. International Telephone and Telecommunications Co. (ITT) had tried to prevent Allende taking office.

April 12: First major opposition rally in Santiago calling for referendum attended by 300 thousand.

May 12: Allende sends bill to congress to nationalize ITT holdings.

Oct. 10: Truck owners begin first major anti-government strike, which snowballs into nationwide "bosses strike" affecting all sectors of private industry and ownership. Daily rioting in Santiago.

Nov. 2: Allende brings three Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces into Cabinet in bid to halt strike.

Nov. 5: "Bosses strike" called off after 26 days, leaving seven dead and costing economy 150 million dollars.

Nov. 29: Allende appoints personal friend and army commander General Prats to head government.

1973

March 4: Congressional elections increase opposition strength in parliament but opposition lacks two-thirds majority required by constitution to depose president.

March 27: Military leave cabinet.

April 26: 75-day strike begins at El Teniente Copper Mine playing further havoc with economy.

June: Opposition forces in congress step up campaign, censuring a series of ministers and forcing several cabinet reshuffles.

June 29: 100 soldiers and four tanks of Tank Regiment rise against Allende. Presidential Palace bombarded and 22 people killed before rebel troops withdraw.

July 16: Neo-fascist movement "Fatherland and Freedom" claims responsibility for abortive coup.

July 27: Truck owners begin new strike. Right-wing extremists assassinate Allende's aide-de-camp.

July 30: Conciliation talks between Christian Democrat Party and government open following warning of civil war from Roman Catholic Primate. Talks fail.

Aug. 9: Allende brings military into government for second time in what he describes as last-ditch attempt to avert civil war.

Aug. 18: New "national security" government begins to fall apart as General Cesar Ruiz resigns cabinet post and loses his air force command. Air force units come near rebellion.

Aug. 22: Congress passes historic motion accusing Allende of governing illegally.

Aug. 23: General Prats leaves cabinet and army command. Allende left without friends in the military.

Aug. 26: Police arrest Fatherland and Freedom leader and wave of violence seems to abate.

Aug. 28: New military-backed cabinet named but visibly weakened without the three main service commanders.

Sept. 4: Allende celebrates third anniversary of his victory at the polls with massive pro-government demonstration.

Sept. 11: Allende dies as military takes over in bloody coup.

# Why did it happen

Past and future, metropolis and satellite, clashed head-on in Chile, 11 September, 1973.

Temporarily, metropolis won. The Chilean rightist extremists, led by the supposedly constitutionally-oriented military, shot up the capitol and the legitimate government of Chile.

After nearly three years of constitutional rule and reforms, the underdog humanist regime of President Salvador Allende has been gutted by sub-human Chilean fascists.

Who pulled the strings? The United States of America. The local thugs in the Chilean hinterland were merely the agents, the trigger-men.

Does anyone really believe that President Allende committed suicide? So the triggermen claim. But the emerging story tells us different. The United States has already acknowledged that it knew of the coming coup, days in advance. The record demonstrated, further, the immense American complicity in the on-going sabotage of the Chilean democratic socialist thrust. CBC news, Sept. 14, reports 17 bullet holes in Allende's body.

President Allende was murdered by the American CIA. The Chilean Republic was sabotaged by the Washington metropolis and its Chilean agents. For many years, Chilean military officers have been courted, subsidized, trained and indoctrinated by their American overlords. We now see the pay-off.

What a spectacle! But precedents abound. American interventions in Latin America have been going on for years: Guatemala, Brazil, you name it.

Apart from Cuba, most of the Caribbean and Latin American world are dominated behind the scenes by the Yankee octopus. Neo-colonialism rather than old-fashioned direct imperialism sets the pattern of life in South America.

Instead of occupying Latin America, as Britain occupied and ruled India for two centuries until 1947, the United States resorts to supporting "friendly" satellite governments staffed by docile native elites.

The latter have their own privileged positions to defend; they have a stake in the existing order. It is of course subordinate to the general over-rule of the lords of the American multinational corporations and the American government, the partner and facilitator of big capitalism. Such relationships are not simply "master-slave" relations. The local elites must "get theirs." Conflicts of interest occur between metropolis and satellite, but the basic pattern of domination remains: metropolis exploits the satellite much more than satellite extracts a concession or two from metropolis.

If you want a close-to-home illustration: look at Ottawa. Ottawa gets nasty, occasionally, with its American master. In over-all perspective, however, the Ottawa mandarins believe in "continentalism" - a fancy name for giving the green light to the multinational corporations.

Most of the latter are American. Nonetheless, the docile Canadian elite "gets theirs." In the latest airline pact, Canada gets 18 American cities to which Canadian air companies can fly. But the United States gets 28 Canadian cities to service.

### HINTERLAND AGAINST METROPOLIS

What is the underlying principle that best explains the Chilean events? The answer is simple.

"Metropolis" means the boardrooms of the giant corporations, and their governmental facilitators, federal and provincial. All sorts of eddies modify this picture, but do not alter essentials. A better term, perhaps, is "overclass."

"Hinterland" means underclass urban and rural groups: farmers, labour, etc.

It works like this. (1) Hinterland is exploited, ripped off, by metropolis. (2) Hinterland sooner or later fights back, as it learns of the rip-off. (3) A new synthesis emerges.

The idea is far from new. Marx said it better, generations ago.

The perspective is not geographic,

except secondarily. It is a class or power perspective.

Key questions: does a group make decisions to which other groups must adapt? If so, that is an "overclass" group. Does a community have to adapt to decisions made elsewhere? If so, that is an "underclass" or "hinterland" or "satellite" community.

Finally, our perspective must include chains of metropolis-satellite relationships. Any link, except top and bottom, is both metropolis and satellite. For example, Edmonton must look up to Ottawa, governmentally. But at the same time, Edmonton looks down to the smaller centres nearby.

Another example: in the oil industry, Edmonton looks up to New York, Houston, etc.; down to Redwater oilfield.

Likewise - over-all - Ontario must look up to New York-Washington, and down to the Maritimes and the West.

In the 19th century, Chile was a satellite of British capital, after independence from Spain had been won. In the 20th century, after World War I, the United States became the dominant metropolitan power. This is merely the latest chapter in five centuries of pillage that one or another White imperialism has inflicted upon South America. Details may be found in Eduardo Galeano's OPEN VEINS OF LATIN AMERICA.

### ALLENDE'S POPULAR FRONT

In November, 1970, Salvador Allende assumed the Presidency at the head of a left-wing and centrist coalition. It was a reformist and not a socialist regime. Its aim was to institute limited reforms that would enable Chile to enter upon a transition to real socialism at some future time. A section of the bourgeoisie was prepared to support reforms in Chile's capitalist society, but not of course the abolition of capitalism.

The vehicle of the reformist middle-class people has been the Radical Party, which is not really radical at all. The fact that this party just a few years ago made an alliance with rightist parties shows how vacillating this sort of organization can be.

The Socialist Party - Allende's own - and the Communist Party had grown during the late 1960s to include about one-sixth of the voting electorate each. To contain this growth was one purpose of the centrist decision to form a coalition. Also, it was the easiest road to power and public office.

In the presidential election of 1970, Allende won 37% of the popular vote. The right-wing candidate came second with 35%, the middle-road candidate got 28%. Since no candidate obtained the 50% needed for direct election, the issue was thrown into the Chilean Congress.

Here, the election of Allende was



Allende (L) and Castro (R).

confirmed, after his agreement to leave intact the army, press, schools, judiciary, unions; and to tolerate no private militias. In effect, this was a guarantee against any basic or structural changes in Chilean society.

Moderate reformist regimes are one response sometimes made by capitalist societies confronted with severe internal difficulties. The various popular-front governments in Europe, the American "New Deal" of the 1930s -- these are examples. They share the technique of making small concessions to save and indeed strengthen the core of capitalism.

U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt may have been hated by die-hard rightists as a "traitor to his class" - his social background was impeccably "old" upper-class. But his reform measures such as



Coal miners demonstrate support for socialist government.



# and what does it mean?



Photo from Granma

limited social security and the acceptance of unions in mass-production industries actually conserved capitalism.

Chile has had a number of popular-front governments. In fact, the government of 1938 included Salvador Allende as Minister of Health. Further, Chile has been less subject to military coups than the rest of Latin America.

We may surmise that the popular-front has therefore been a relatively effective device for bailing out capitalism in Chile. Elsewhere in Latin America, frequent military dictatorships have been necessary.

## ALLENDE'S REFORMS

Allende began his six-year term without control of the Congress. New legislation was therefore for the most part impossible. Chilean law, however, permitted government by decree, within limits.

From a short-lived radical government of 1932, some laws still remained on the books, and these have proven useful. When the military ousted the radicals of that earlier day, no one bothered to repeal the radical legislation.

For a year and a half, Allende made headway. Unused plants and some of the unemployed were put to work. Wage increases were given to the poorer workers, in some cases as much as 60%. The copper mines of Anaconda and Kennecott were fully nationalized - a process begun under the previous president. The five coalition parties supporting Allende increased their vote to nearly 50% in the 1971 municipal elections. Banks and nitrates production were nationalized.

In general, foreign enterprises were the main targets of nationalization, though by no means exclusively. Land reforms begun by the pre-Allende administration were speeded up. Political prisoners were freed.

The expropriation of the copper mines was popular with even the right-wing parties, and endorsed by Congress. The measure was especially popular with the government bureaucracy, which

derives part of its funds from copper sales. That not inconsiderable vested interest had its eye on helping number one, itself.

Between 1911 and 1971, according to a report in THE NATION for Dec. 11, 1972, foreign companies repatriated profits of \$7.2 billions on an investment of about \$1 billions.

This takes no account, of course, of profits re-invested in Chile. Anaconda and Kennecott account for \$4.6 billions of the 7.2 total. Further data on how the U. S. rips off Latin America -- and Canada -- may be found in economist Harry Magdoff's AGE OF IMPERIALISM. Suffice it to say that repatriated copper profits over the last 7 years have averaged \$104 millions annually.

Compensation? The moderate Frei regime that preceded Allende intended to compensate for nationalization. Allende, however, decided to take into account the rate of super-profits during past years. He concluded that no further compensation was owing. We can hardly disagree with such justice.

The Frei government, 1965-71, expropriated 1400 farms from absentee and large owners, and settled 21,000 families on these estates, with parcels averaging 400 acres each. Allende merely stepped up this process.

However, he instituted state farms rather than co-operatives in some areas, and this has proven unpopular with many peasants. The latter see little change, if the absentee State replaces an absentee landlord.

In sum, perhaps 150 businesses, out of 30,000, were nationalized. There were plans to take over perhaps 250 more.

## THE SPECTRE ON THE LEFT

The measures outlined above do not add up to a comprehensive transformation of Chilean society. A few nationalizations do not change the capitalistic nature of an economy. Indeed, they may actually strengthen capitalism, where (as in Britain, for example) less profitable industries (coal) are taken over. Capitalist enterprise merely retreats to more profitable fields. The public sector obligingly underwrites the losing industry.

No direct assault was made upon Chile's capitalist core. Why, then, was Allende wiped out?

Part of the answer lies with the American Pentagon and CIA. The American metropolis is determined to allow no more Fidel Castros in Latin America. For over a century, American policy has unwaveringly seen South America as a hinterland to be exploited by American business; the only variations have been in regard to the means employed.

The "soft-sell" American technique relied on "good neighbor" slogans and indirect rule. The "hard-sell" method was to land the Marines.

There is not the least intention to allow the Caribbean and South America to break out of U. S. economic domination.

Such a breakout could only come by adopting socialism, as A. Frank and others have clearly shown.

Already on the record is the bumbling effort of International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) to overthrow Allende in 1970.

Close ties exist between the American and Chilean military. More than 2000 Chilean officers have been trained - and indoctrinated - in the U. S. by the Pentagon.

Significantly, American military aid to Chile increased during Allende's tenure as President. Only Brazil got more.

The other part of the answer to the question, "why did Allende fail?" is internal. Allende was not the farthest left in Chile. Rapidly gaining followers among the workers and peasants has been the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). The left-wing socialists should also be mentioned here. The Communist Party is more conservative.

The left, the real left, has made considerable headway in radicalizing the Chilean urban and rural masses in recent years. James Petras cites a 250% rise in peasant strikes from 1967 to 1971, and a far greater increase in

peasant land seizures. (Monthly Review, May, 1973)

We must therefore conclude that Allende's inability to satisfy both the left and the right--his failure to contain the radicalizing masses--account for the military intervention.

## LESSONS FOR CANADIANS

If a capitalist power feels threatened, it will stop at nothing to crush oppositions. Metropolis will try to steamroll its resisting underclass hinterlands, as did the USA in Vietnam, and likewise Ottawa in Quebec during October, 1970. There, the show of force was allegedly aimed at the FLQ, but the real target was intimidation of the legitimate independence movement of the Parti Quebecois.

Allende, obviously, should have armed a people's militia. Instead he gave the armed forces and the police (the notorious Carabineers) whatever increased budgets they requested. His only innovation in that area was to disband the special riot squad of 2000 which was redistributed among other police units.

Castro did it better. He shot the leading gunmen of his predecessor, Batista.

Let us not imagine that Canada is a world apart from Chile. Geographically, yes, but socially and politically--no.

Canada stands a few links above Chile in the chain of metropolis-satellite relations. We have a Caribbean sector to exploit; we have interests in Brazil (where Indians are still being hunted down and exterminated); we are nearer the seat of power in American board rooms and Washington.

But we are also colonized. Quebecers--apart from the privileged francophone associates of the Anglo-Canadian ruling class--understand this, or are beginning to realize.

The reason we do not get bombed by the Pentagon is not because we and the Americans are "civilized". There is no need to bomb us. Led by the Ottawa "continentalist" regime, Canada is a soft and docile nation. We still believe the illusion that we need American capital and American technical know-how. We share American racism.

With Trudeau, Stanfield and David Lewis--the Americans don't need the Marines. Or even the American-dominated Canadian army.

Our universities are full of American

professors and American ideas. With only minimal friction, Ottawa is an acceptable caretaker for American interests in Canada.

One of the best American benefactors in Canada is the Premier of Alberta. How furious he is, these days, when Ottawa tries to lay an export tax on oil! Charge the Americans more money for our oil? Not he.

Finally, Allende fell because he--or rather, the forces he could not contain on the left--were a mounting threat to Chilean capitalism and American imperialism.

Socialism is not the simple nationalizing of a few multi-national corporations. It is a transformation of our basic net of social relationships. Domination, special privilege, "education by narration"--these must go. Social property in producer goods in place of individual property; community appropriation of surplus productivity--once upon a time we thought that these were the essence of socialism. Now we know that they are only the beginning of socialism.

The Chinese have taught us this, and a few others, like Nyerere of Tanzania. And Salvador Allende, too.

Even under nominal socialism, hierarchy and elitism can flourish, in the home, the classroom, in ethnic relations, in supervisor-employee relations. This is what the Chinese cultural revolution is all about. You can find out for yourself in the books by William Hinton, Jan Myrdal, Paulo Freire and Julius Nyerere. Not to mention also - Fidel Castro and Salvador Allende.

In his final address in Chile, Dec. 1971, Castro said, "Every social system thinks itself eternal until history sets it straight. Throughout history, every social system that has been attacked... has defended itself with violence. No social system has dissolved itself of its own free will."

Allende failed to mobilize the common people, it is charged. I think that is probably true. Too many elements of elitism remained in his regime. But what he mustered was the best that could be offered, in that particular time and place. Hindsight is cheap. Right and Left will endlessly specify his shortcomings. That is all irrelevant, in a sense.

We shall for years to come, study his speeches and writings. Allende was a great man. It is not easy for hinterlanders to stand up. Allende tried. I do not think he failed.

## American involvement in Chile

A former U. S. ambassador was quoted in the Washington Post of April 16, 1973 as saying that the CIA spent \$20 million to prevent the election of Salvador Allende in the 1964 presidential election.

Eduardo Frei, Christian Democrat victor in 1964 and president of Chile until 1970, was the darling of the U. S. initiated "Alliance for Progress". Confronted with economic stagnation he survived by plunging Chile into the heaviest per capita debt in the underdeveloped world, \$4 billion by 1970. Most of this was in the form of short term loans from the U. S.

Chile received the most U. S. aid on a per capita basis of any country in the world in this period (Canadian aid in the mid and late sixties followed the same pattern.)

The Globe and Mail (Sept. 13, 1973) reports that aid from the U. S. to the military in Chile was not suspended after 1970, and in 1973 alone such aid totalled \$12.3 million.

John A. McCone, an ITT director, is a former director of the CIA. The Last Post (July, 1973) says that "in recent testimony before a Senate subcommittee, McCone held his listeners spellbound as he coolly admitted that he had personally offered up to \$1 million to Henry Kissinger and to then CIA director Richard Helms to bankroll any government plan to stop Allende's election in Chile in 1970."

Seven people attached to the U. S. embassy in Santiago are listed in the "Who's Who in the CIA" published recently in Europe.

In 1971 the U. S. secretary of state Rogers told a group of Americans with investments in Chile that "the Nixon administration is a business administration. Its business is to protect American business."

A member of the rightist paramilitary group Patria y Libertad was killed in a recent car crash in Chile. He was carrying \$50 thousand in U. S. currency.

Davis, the U. S. ambassador to Chile, was in Washington the weekend before the coup. He arrived Thursday night or Friday morning from Chile and returned to Chile Monday, the day before the coup. Davis was known to have met with Henry Kissinger while in Washington.

Dean Hinton, who works in the White House staff, is thought to have helped co-ordinate the coup. He was head of the U. S. aid program in Guatemala from 1967 to 1969, then head of the program in Chile from 1969 to 1971. Hinton is also listed in the "Who's Who in the CIA".

Last Wednesday, barely 36 hours after it was initiated, the U. S. government recognized the military junta as the government of Chile.

(This information was compiled by Canadian University Press -- Ottawa.)



# Allende — defending with his life

In the final moments of the coup, President Salvador Allende was defending himself with a submachine gun after pledging he would defend "with my life the authority given to me by the people". This is the report of Jorge Timossi, former head of the Prensa Latina's Santiago bureau, who was granted permission to leave Chile and return to Cuba Thursday.

Timossi was in his offices two miles from the presidential palace throughout the coup. He was in constant phone contact with Allende's advisors inside the palace during the take-over. In his report, Timossi gives an hour by hour account of events beginning at 7:30 AM Tuesday when Allende arrived at the palace after a night of rumours of the impending coup.

Allende was notified that naval units at the port of Valparaiso had revolted against the government and were heading for Santiago. Four light tanks of the army took up positions in the main entrance way to the palace. Allende broadcast over the short lived "Voice of the Homeland" radio network his determination to resist.

From his office two miles away Timossi heard fighter planes swooping low over the palace. At nine fifteen Timossi says he succeeded in calling the presidential office. One of Allende's advisors said "you can report that we will all die right here. That we will resist to the end." The aide said the group inside the palace included members of the palace guard along with members of those advisors and administrative staff who were prepared to resist.

Allende later ordered lower ranking aides and the women to leave the palace.

At nine thirty AM communications to the rest of the world were cut off by the military.

"The smell of explosives, oil and bright flashes reached out of the eleventh floor," says Timossi.

At eleven AM the junta issued an ultimatum to Allende giving him three minutes to surrender.

At one fifty PM Timossi says, "I received a telephone call from the palace. Jaime Barrios, a presidential adviser who was fighting from one of the windows in the palace said 'We're going to the end. Allende is firing with a machine gun. This is infernal, the smoke is suffocating us.' The aide said that two people had been sent to meet the junta. Allende demanded 'a written guarantee for the working class,' he added 'gains

have been made--as soon as we get an answer we'll decide what to do." This is the last word Timossi heard from the palace.

"Within twenty five minutes of the last phone call," Timossi says, "Salvador Allende, who fought with an automatic machine gun in a STEEL HELMET lay dead in a puddle of blood on the carpet of his office. The chief of state died between one fifty and two fifteen PM. The junta did not dare to inform Chile until the day after, when a terse communique stated that Salvador Allen-

de had committed suicide and was privately buried at noon."

Timossi says he does not believe that Allende had committed suicide, adding that when troops stormed the palace, Miriam Contreras, the president's secretary, "fell badly wounded."

"I learned later she was being operated on in a military hospital. She could be a key witness for all those who want to know what happened when the Fascist troops made their way into the palace. For this reason it is easy to suppose that she will not survive her wounds."

## Behind the coup

of the president is to promote a coup d'etat."

That is precisely what Frei, the Nationalists and their allies were doing. As one member of the National Party put it to journalists on August 28th, "Even if we must kill twenty thousand enemies in order to liquidate the government, we must be ready to do it."

The game of confrontation played by these elements was leading to a further shearing away of their support. Radomiro Tomic, the Christian Democrat candidate for president in 1970, refused to support Frei's strategy and was joined by other prominent Christian Democrats including the former president of the party. Tomic pointed out that it was as reasonable for the president to ask the military to close down congress as it was for congress to ask the military to impose their will on Allende. But these sentiments did not shake the control of the right-wing strategy.

The para-military force of the ultra-right were adding their unique contribution as well. Patria Y Libertad, the fascist clandestine movement responsible for much of the sabotage attempts of the past undertook an enlarged campaign of bombings, assassinations and subversion

in August. They bombed a pipeline wounding 17 workers, they assassinated Arturo Araya, aide de camp to Allende and they attacked The Mopare, a movement of truck drivers favoring the government who were transporting primary necessities and fuel in defiance of the truck-owners strike. The headquarters of the trade union federation was bombed, as was the Cuban Embassy, as well as that of North Korea.

The police captured the leader of Patria Y Libertad, Roberto Thieme, in August, dining in an expensive suburban Santiago restaurant. He declared he had been involved in close coordination between the leaders of the truck-owners' strike, and the National Party. He outlined the PYL campaign to dis-

Cont'd from pg. 7

credit constitutionalist elements in the army and strengthen the rightist elements.

The themes familiar in the strikes of October 1972 were repeated in August 1973: legislation obstruction and conspiracy attempts by transportation owners and professionals to bring the country to its knees economically; overt sabotage and assassination by the ultra-right wing with the somnolent support of increasingly powerful right-wing groups in the military.

These forces converged in the operation "Ripe Pear", code name of the effort to discredit and undermine the government.

The fruit of their efforts has turned out to be particularly rotten...

## Candle-light rally protests Chilean coup

About 250 people attended a candle-light rally at the Cenotaph to mourn the death of Salvador Allende and the temporary setback of Chilean democracy Saturday night.

The rally was organized to protest the fascist military coup last week in Chile.

The first speaker was Father McDonnell, a priest who has spent six years in Peru. He emphasized that the coup was a drastic blow to the hopes of millions of poor in Latin America.

He was followed by Prof. Tony Mardiros, who stated the demands of the demonstrators. The first demand is that the Canadian government should not recognize the junta and should cease all diplomatic activity at the Canadian embassy in Santiago. The second is that an official United Nations investigation should be made into the involvement of the American CIA and various U. S. A. based corporations in the coup. Mardiros then put forth the proposal

of the organizing committee that a protest telegram containing the demands should be sent to Ottawa. The proposal was accepted and a collection to pay for the telegram was taken.

A wreath was then placed on the cenotaph to commemorate the death of Chilean democracy, and a minute of silence to mourn Allende was observed by the gathering.

Upon the end of the official memorial service, the League for Socialist Action gave its views on the events in Chile, although it had been democratically decided beforehand that only the earlier speakers would be allowed to talk.

The organizing committee, called the Committee for the Defence of Chilean Democracy, decided to hold the rally at a meeting in Garneau United Church last Wednesday. The committee is planning to meet again to plan further actions. For more information, call Betty Mardiros at 439-0445.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA  
WELCOMES

## Nominations For Chancellor

To serve four years commencing July 1, 1974

The Chancellor is elected from the general public by the University Senate and acts as:

1. Chairman of the Senat
2. Member, Board of Governors
3. Representative of the University at Ceremonial Occasions
4. Member of University Associations and Foundations

There are no conditions on nominations although nominees should possess a strong interest in university-community affairs and time adequate to apply to the considerable duties involved. Expenses associated with the Chancellorship are provided.

We encourage nominations by October 10, 1973 or enquiries, addressed to:

The Joint Nomination  
Committee for the Chancellor

The Senate  
The University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta  
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The Hovel, 109th Street and Jasper Avenue  
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# Rowley calls for national union movement

"From the point of view of the political future of this country, it is essential that we have an independent labour movement so that we can fight for the very independence of our country, and fight for an independent policy above all."

This was the central point of two speeches given by R. Kent Rowley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Confederation of Canadian Unions, last Wednesday in Edmonton.

Speaking to about 50 University students and staff Wednesday noon, and again to about 50 members of the fledgling Alberta Electrical Workers Union that evening, Rowley consistently attacked the "corruption" and "business unionism" of the large American-based international unions which currently dominate the Canadian labour movement through the Canadian Labour Council (CLC).

Rowley documented the internationalists' autocratic control over their Canadian locals and the practice whereby

membership may think or want.)

Rowley did not stop at merely outlining the bureaucratic abuses that currently exist within the structures of the present internationals. He also condemned the actions of many American unions on the basis of their historical roles in the development of the Canadian labour movement.

He first examined the origins of the Canadian labour movement.

"From the very beginning, those unions that were formed were organized by Canadians with Canadian money and that has been true for well over 100 years," said Rowley.

"If there was any so-called international unionism in that earliest period, the middle of the last century, it was the importation of fragments of British unions to Canada which quickly disappeared.

"The organization of General Motors in Oshawa was accomplished without a cent of support or organizational support from the United States. That is

instance was to act as the foulest and lowest strikebreakers in the history of this country."

At the end of the war shipowners told the Mackenzie King government to disband the deep sea fleet owned by the Canadian government, said Rowley. "We had organized the deep sea by that time as well as the lakes. Don't forget that when the war ended there were some 400 deep sea ships of Canadian registry, those that had plied the North Atlantic when they were needed during the war.

"The only obstacle standing in the way was the Canadian Seamen's Union who fought bitterly all across this country against this sell-out of the people's resources.

And so the government and the shipowners decided to destroy the Canadian organization, and they imported the gangsters from the United States--Hal Banks and his cohorts--and with the assistance of the police, the government, the shipowners, and the officers of many of the American unions, they launched a campaign of destruction, scabbing, strikebreaking, shooting, and torturing of Seamen on Canadian soil. And the Canadian Seamen's Union was destroyed. There is now one merchant ship under Canadian registry.

"If that was a contribution to International Unionism, I think we can do without it."

Mr. Rowley attributed the drain of Canadian union funds across the border to the United States head offices to "business unionism".

"The International trade union movement, as it is called, is shot through and through with what many of us in the trade union movement know as 'business unionism'.

"This means that the bureaucrats and leaders of the American trade union movement regard labour as a business just as you do any other form of commerce. It must operate upon a profit and loss basis. You must show that your books are in the black. You have a right to buy property. You have a right to invest millions of dollars. You have a right to draw interest. You have a right to make a profit on your investment. And your investment in Canada must show a profit, otherwise it is not viable."

In nine years, since accurate records have been kept and disclosed of the amount of money from Canadian affiliates going to the United States, that profit has been \$103 million.

As an example of the type of thing this attitude can lead to, Rowley cited John L. Lewis.

"When he died a few years ago, he was the President of the United Mineworkers, but he was also chairman of the largest bank in the city of Washington, D.C., which had been bought with the pension fund of the Mineworkers throughout the United States.

"And the leaders of the union are still officers of the bank, despite the

fact they settled their last election by murdering the opposition.

"Not everybody is corrupt. Obviously there are many honest people. But I want to tell you there is no trade union movement in the world today that is suffering from such corruption as that of the United States of America.

"They have lost contact with the working class if they ever had it."

Rowley also answered the charges of splitting the unity of the trade union movement, a charge that is constantly being levelled at him and the Confederation of Canadian Unions.

"Many people on the left in the Canadian labour movement criticize us saying 'but what you are doing is breaking the unity of the labour movement' I tell you on the basis of 40 years experience there will be no unity in Canadian labour until there is a Canadian movement. That unity will never come about, and rightfully so, until we have a united Canadian movement with Canadian elected officers and control by the rank and file right here in Canada."

He spoke of the results that such unity was able to achieve in the Quebec general strike of May 1972 against heavy opposition from the provincial government. This he contrasted with the recent strike by non-ops on the railroads where there are 17 different unions and essentially weak, "international"-directed leadership. This strike failed.

"In a Canadian trade union movement," summarized Rowley, "the members will control that movement, they will elect their officers, they will decide their policy.

"Surely in Canada in 1973 we're old enough to decide our own destinies."

## THE UNION DUES RIP-OFF CONTINUES

The 1970 Report of the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act is out -- 3 years late.

International Unions -- Receipts and Expenditures in Canada - 1970

### Receipts

1. Initiation Fees	\$1,149,000.00
2. Dues per capita	\$28,589,000.00
3. Health and Welfare	\$4,771,000.00
4. Death Benefit Asses.	\$1,956,000.00
5. Strike Asses.	\$8,064,000.00
6. Fines	\$9,000.00
7. Work Permits	\$71,000.00
8. Other Asses.	\$970,000.00

Total Receipts \$45,579,000.00

### Expenditures

1. Gross Salaries	\$12,411,000.00
2. Strike Benefits	\$15,090,000.00
3. Pension and Welfare	\$4,335,000.00

Total Expenditures \$31,836,000.00

Net Profits from Canadian Workers  
\$13,743,000.00

The reports have been coming out since 1962.

Total profits over the eight year period: 103,645,000.00!

Canadian dues are systematically funnelled across the border to the American head offices, much of it never to be seen by the Canadian workers again.

"It is very important," said Rowley, "to establish who has the control, the leadership, the decisive say in the management of the labour movement in our country."

"And despite all the talk of democratic unions, even a cursory examination of the constitutions of the American unions operating in Canada will show that they function upon an extremely bureaucratic basis, and that when all is said and done, the final say for operation -- controlling finances, the appointment of staff, the operations of locals, decisions on strikes, etc., and on contracts in most cases -- is in the hands of the United States' President or Secretary-Treasurer."

To back up his point, Rowley cited numerous examples where Canadian locals of American unions had decided some matter, ranging from whether or not to go on strike to whether or not to disaffiliate with the international, only to have their decisions reversed by the American head office, often through very dubious means and, in extreme cases, through the imposition of trusteeship by the head office on the local.

Imposition of a trusteeship enables the head office of a union to suspend the democratically elected officers of a local, seize the local's books, and take over the running of that local directly regardless of what the local's

true of Stelco; that is true of Algoma; that is true of all the main centres of organization that you could mention here in Canada."

Rowley then examined a couple of cases where the actions of American-based internationals had been extremely bad for the development of the Canadian labour movement. The most telling example was the organization of the seamen on the Great Lakes and then the deep sea in the thirties.

"When we started to organize the seamen there was no organization on either side of the border on the Great Lakes and the conditions facing seamen then in '34, '35, and '36 were those of semi-slavery. The master had total control; there was no limitation on the hours whatsoever, a man was on call 24 hours a day; and the wages of course were those of the depression era. A seaman took a job to try to get food in his stomach and he got very little more.

"And when the Canadian Seaman's Union was organized, it was a tremendous battle against the shipping barons -- Canada Steamship Lines, the Upper Lakes, the Miesener outfit and so forth -- and in a series of some of the most bitter strikes this country has seen our men were able to organize a union, to fight back the employers, and to sign contracts for the first time, long before the Americans ever thought it was possible to do so.

"The contribution of the American labour movement towards the organization of the seamen in this particular

## Grape boycott meeting tonight

There will be a meeting tonight, Monday September 17, for all those interested in working on the boycott of California teamster scab grapes (see POUNDMAKER Vol. 2, No. 10).

At this meeting various tactics and alternative methods of action will be discussed.

There will also be some discussion of whether or not to widen the local boycott to include Safeway stores. This action is felt to be viable at this time as the Safeway monopoly trial gets underway today in Calgary.

Canada Safeway Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of the American Safeway chain) is being prosecuted by the federal government under its anti combines statutes for operating a monopoly in Western Canada from 1962 to the present. More information on that in following issues.

The meeting is slated to start at 8:00 p.m. at 11047 - 89th Avenue. For more information call Dave Baugh at 433-2808.

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## Quebec ...

### Students reject university's corporate conscience

(QUEBEC-PRESSE) -- Last year at UQAM was a year of student struggle.

For the first time since the opening of the university, the students succeeded in shaking off the administrative machinery which aims at separating students and integrating them into the structure of the university. For the first time also, the UQAM administration was forced to view students as something other than a formless mass which could be lulled into apathy by some talk about the "people's" university.

When the university last year decided to restrict the conditions of payment of university fees and to use economic discrimination against students, it was not an isolated measure, an error caused by a poor administration.

On the contrary this new policy on the collection of fees had been planned at other Quebec universities as well. This measure is part of a whole strategy which is tending to restrict access to universities in order to transform the student body and to orient university

teaching in a way which will make it more profitable for the economic system in power.

The plan of the universities has the intention, according to a May 1972 report, of "restricting access to the university in order to reduce the number of students who are a burden on society", and to close "programs which have become obsolete" and to increase tuition fees.

It is only in the light of this general policy that one can understand the very serious events which unfolded last year at UQAM. Faced with the threat of expulsion, the students responded with a decisive NO and began a process of struggle designed to ensure that "things will never be the same as before" at the university. Last year the students became aware of the necessity to reject the universities repression and discrimination.

One must recognize that the logic of government is repression. After all, it is well known that during the strike

the UQAM administration made full use of police, goons, and secret agents. When it decreed that registration for the fall '73 session would take place in August (previously it used to take place in April) the students organized a general assembly which decided to occupy the top administration offices (6th floor, Louis-Jolliet building) in order to get president Dorais to tell them what the financial demands would be at registration. The only response we got was the anti-riot law.

At each new move by the administration and government, at each provocation, and at each repressive measure, there is a corresponding important step in the development of the political consciousness of an increasing majority of students and in the questioning of the system in power and the university which serves it.

If it seems clear that all the government measures at the present time in the field of education are an integral part of general anti-social policy, then it is essential that the student mobilization become more and more general and that the understanding by students of the political character of these measures which affect each one of them, serve as a basis of such a mobilization.

It is in this sense that COPE is directing its action -- to develop the struggle at UQAM against economic and political discrimination, showing that these measures are part of the actions of the State and the Liberal government against workers, students, and teachers, aiming at the widening of the struggle at UQAM to include the entire educational system.

-- A group of militants of the Provisional Committee of Organization (COPE) at UQAM.

### Students oppose discrimination

QUEBEC-PRESSE -- The students of the University of Québec at Montreal (UQAM) unbury once more the war hatchet last Tuesday (August 28): 450 of them have reaffirmed their solid opposition to any form of financial discrimination which the UQAM wants to impose.

They are going to register for their courses but will pay only the registration fee of \$7.50.

These students are responding to an appeal launched by the Provisional Committee of Organization of UQAM students (COPE) which convened a general assembly at the Church of St. Louis of France in Montreal.

Last year COPE directed a five week strike protesting the expulsion of a good number of students for financial reasons. Following an injunction, police brutality on the picket lines, and the threat of cancellation of the academic session, the students decided to return to classes with the fixed goal of preparing an even greater mobilization for September.

The students are now firmly convinced that they will be able to defeat UQAM, the "university of money and mace".

On September 10 the students will show up at their classes. If the administration accepts the registration of the students who have paid only their registration fee of \$7.50 all will be fine. If the administration refuses, the students will still attend the courses they have chosen. And the struggle will continue because the great mass of students are boycotting the financial and administrative processes of the university, realizing that the administration is quite prepared to expel those who cannot pay.

### Teachers win salaries through arbitration

MONTREAL (CUP) -- The Quebec government has agreed to binding arbitration in its dispute with the province's CEGEP (community college) teachers.

The dispute began last spring when the government re-evaluated the criteria used to determine individual teacher's positions on the salary scale. The government's re-evaluation placed about 40% of the teachers in lower salary categories than those they had accepted when they were hired. Very few teachers gained by the re-evaluation.

The Quebec government has now agreed to accept the recommendations of a four member arbitration board in the cases of individual teachers who oppose their government imposed salary classification. Teachers' Union spokes-

persons predict about 2,500 of Quebec's 6,500 CEGEP teachers will take advantage of the agreement and request binding arbitration of their cases.

The board, yet to be named, will consist of two teacher's union and two government representatives. The board's decisions must be unanimous.

Teachers' union spokeswoman, Lucille Beauchemin, says the teachers have won a major concession from the government. "If the promised arbitration works smoothly, and if the government doesn't provoke new trouble in the CEGEPs, I think we can safely say the classification dispute is settled."

All CEGEP teachers' salaries will remain at present levels until arbitration procedures are completed.

### Independent papers bought out

(QUEBEC-PRESSE) -- In three years, between 1969 and 1973, the number of independent dailies in Quebec has dropped from 6 to 2. The circulation of independent dailies has changed during the same period from 572,000 to about 50,000. In relative terms, the proportion of the circulation of independent dailies compared with the total circulation of Quebec dailies has dropped from 51% to 4%.

The daily press in Quebec presents a catastrophic picture following the latest dealings of the Power Corporation empire, headed by Paul Demarais, which seems to have acquired four more Quebec dailies for its "stable".

The situation of the daily press in Quebec is now as follows: The group organized around the Power Corporation and Paul Demarais will now possess control over 8 of 14 Quebec dailies whereas in 1969 they controlled only 4 of 14.

Of course all this is not yet official. But from information published in the last few days it can be concluded that one should add to the list of newspapers already swallowed by the press conglomerate of the Power Corporation the following papers: Montreal-Matin, Le Soleil, Le Quotidien (Saguenay-Lac St.

Jean) and L'Action-Quebec.

The two dailies which can currently be considered as independent, that is, not having any connection with one of the four newspaper chains which have been seizing Quebec dailies over the past four years (Demarais-Power, Southam News, F.P. Publications, and Peladeau), are Le Devoir and the Daily Record, English language daily in Sherbrooke, which has a circulation of about 8800. The circulation of Le Devoir runs at about 40,000.

The 12 dailies which are part of a chain are the following: La Presse, Le Nouvelliste, La Tribune, La Voix de l'Est, Montreal-Matin, The Montreal Star, the Gazette, Le Journal de Montreal, Le Journal de Quebec, Le Soleil, L'Action-Quebec, and Le Quotidien.

Le Soleil and Le Quotidien are apparently on the point of being acquired by Paul Demarais and his group, which gained control over L'Action-Quebec in August.

Also the Montreal Star has been bought by F. P. Publications, a Toronto-based group which now controls newspapers with a total circulation exceeding one million.



Quebec Dailies: Distribution of Control

Group	Number of Dailies		Circulation		% of Total	
	1969	1973	1969	1973	1969	1973
Independants	6	2	572,229	50,000	51	4
Demarais-Power	4	8	303,373	654,280	28	53
Southam News	1	1	136,487	136,487	12	11
Peladeau	2	2	43,338	180,000	4	15
Thomson	1	0	4,858	0	0.5	0
F.P. Publication	0	1	0	195,893	0	16
Total:	14	14	1,060,285	1,216,660		



# Cabinet shuffles petition

Last Thursday the Boycott Kraft Committee went before the Alberta government and presented a submission and petition requesting the government officially back the boycott.

The committee representatives David Baugh, Derek Cook, David Nock, Don

Jones and Rodger Swan presented the petition to Hu Horner, Minister of Agriculture, Bob Dowling, Minister of Consumer Affairs, and Fred Peacock, Minister of Industry and Commerce, demanding the Alberta government join in the boycott, by not having Kraftco products in government institutions and to support the NFU by legislating collective bargaining.

Three of the committee spoke, one on the history surrounding the boycott, one on what can be done and one presented the petition. However, the statements of the committee were basically that the Alberta government should subordinate private corporate power for consumer/worker power.

Horner replied at length, stating that we are already over-regulated and that more regulations would cause problems for the little guy, over looking the fact that the committee was asking for corporations to be regulated. His second reason why corporate regulation is harmful was the common excuse of: then you would have to regulate wages.

But don't be fooled by all this political hedging, your Alberta government is doing something; incentives for the farm processing industry. According to Horner 50 new processing plants are now operating in Alberta, subsidised by the NOW crowd. Of these five are cheese processing plants, enough, according to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, to compete against any large monopolies that extend on entrenching in Alberta.

The committee members agreed that although a processing industry is good, it is not a total solution since the effects

of large corporations like Kraftco are not confined to the producer sector of the economy. Consumers are also at the mercy of monopolistic corporations like when they begin their practices of price-fixing and price-leading.

After accusing the committee's suggestion as being negative, Horner avoided answering further questions by leaving for another meeting.

When the Boycott Committee asked the remaining representatives to address themselves to the demands raised by the petition, Dowling replied saying the Minister of Agriculture had "indirectly talked about it directly". Dowling stated that the answer to the problem lay in government subsidised producers and processors and consumer education, but not price controls. He said the committee's request for government institutions not to purchase Kraftco products was already indirectly accomplished because government institutions only purchased products made in Alberta where ever possible.

When questioned as to what "wherever possible" meant, the government committee answered that some products were not made in Alberta and therefore had to be purchased elsewhere. The boycott committee then asked that substitutes be used for Kraft products in these instances, but the government officials sidestepped the question and never did answer it.

All the minister missed the committee's point of wanting the government to support the boycott, verbally if necessary, and by having collective bargaining instead of the commodities marketing board.

Basically the ministers sat around hedging, avoiding the question and even using the basic submission as a springboard for political tangents. Comments like "you don't want government run by bureaucrats, do you?" (isn't that

what we have), or "give the NFU collective bargaining and political power and they will turn into bureaucrats. We know it happens to anyone who is human even if they have the best of intentions" were some of the responses the committee received.

Worse yet were some of the response that Fred Peacock, Minister of Commerce gave saying that regulating corporations would destroy monopolies (sic) and that when you destroy monopolies you destroy people, individuals, and you destroy incentive to get ahead. He insisted that this incentive to get ahead must be maintained so small businesses can compete in the "free market" (where monopolies, because of their size, can fix prices). However, when questioned what he thought of NADP as a competitor to Kraft, he answered "what's NADP".

He then went into a long winded hypothetical example of the incentive needed to build a gas processing plant, which ended with him telling the members of the committee that "when you young people become Albertans (gaw-uffs from members of the committee) well, that is, in consumer buying power then you'll become the leaders and your ideas will change."

The committee left frustrated and sick at the futility of the meeting with the heads of our provincial government, a strange lot of people who believe that Adam Smith's capitalist free market/enterprise system that existed 100 years ago can solve today's problems.

The government will keep on subsidising the processors, the farmers are still leaving the farms for the cities at 1000 per month, and the next time you go into the Seven Eleven and see no other cheese products but Kraft, remember the consoling comment of one of the ministers: "I don't eat Kraft, I eat Black Diamond, Kraft tastes like soap."

## CKUA high lights

CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS		HOST
<b>MONDAY (September 17)</b>		
4:00 P.M. THE RUSH HOUR:	Rock, blues, pop, jazz.	Bob Chelwick
5:35 P.M. FILM REVIEW:	Critical examination of films.	Stephen Scobie
7:45 P.M. UNESCO RADIO:	An enquiry into the educational changes likely to transform the pattern of life in this century. Topic: The Open University.	
8:00 P.M. ADVENTURES IN GOOD MUSIC:	Tonight, music in the Bohemian spirit.	Karl Hans.
9:00 P.M. DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Highlights from Vivaldi's Judith.	DeKoven
<b>TUESDAY (September 18)</b>		
7:45 P.M. SCOPE:	From United Nations radio a report on a study of soils.	
8:00 P.M. FRITZ I. KUNZ:	A theme of Kunz' work is that spiritual growth without knowledge is likely to be as disastrous as our present posture of all head and no heart. Tonight's talk, "Science-Education-Spiritual Development", was given before members of the Theosophical Society in New York in 1970.	
9:00 P.M. STUDS TERKEL SHOW:	Harrison Salisbury, editor of the New York Times, continues a discussion about his recent trip to China and Southeast Asia.	Studs Terkel
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE CO.:	Jazz, featuring Clint Houston.	Marc Vasey
<b>WEDNESDAY (September 19)</b>		
6:00 A.M. THE EVEOPENER:	Music mostly, with news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.	Bill Coull & Andy Smith
11:30 A.M. IN COMMUNICATION:	Conversations with people from a variety of backgrounds.	Phil & Ruth Fraser
7:45 P.M. MEN AND MOLECULES:	Second program outlining improved methods for lakeshore development and management.	
8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Seiji Ozawa conducting. Bach - Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 - Concerto in d minor for Two Violins & Strings. - Cantata No. 52 Hofmann - Meine Seele cantata.	
10:30 P.M. ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz, featuring Charles Tolliver.	Marc Vasey
<b>THURSDAY (September 20)</b>		
11:00 P.M. CONCERT AT ONE:	90 minute concert of music from the classics.	Tony Dillon-Devis
7:45 P.M. SCOPE:	Reports on the work of the U.N. and its related agencies.	
8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	The jazz scene, with music and conversation.	Marc Vasey
9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Music by Rachmaninoff in honor of the centenary of his birth.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M. ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Another program with Charles Tolliver.	Marc Vasey
12:05 A.M. STILL OF THE NIGHT:	Concert of music from the classics, until sign-off at 2:00 a.m.	Sev Sabourin
<b>FRIDAY (September 21)</b>		
11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT THEATRE:	Conversations on aspects of the theatre scene.	John Rivet
7:45 P.M. TRANSATLANTIC:	Weekly radio magazine from Britain.	
10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	News, views, commentaries and weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack
10:30 P.M. INTERNATIONAL LITERARY REPORT:	Profiles of authors, reviews of their latest works and news of literary events from around the world.	
<b>SATURDAY (September 22)</b>		
9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	A look at unconventional approaches to education.	
9:30 A.M. NEW WORLDS OF SOUND:	"Music is everything that has sound".	
11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:	Music from The Mikado.	
12:15 P.M. NATCH'L BLUES:	The blues performer and the blues idiom.	Holger Petersen
1:00 P.M. THE TASTE:	Jazz.	Bill Coull
7:45 P.M. THE MIXED BAG:	Recent albums of interest.	Bob Chelwick
9:00 P.M. H.P. SAUCE:	Contemporary music and conversation with people who are making it.	Holger Petersen
<b>SUNDAY (September 23)</b>		
9:25 A.M. CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:	"Now Summer Came to Canada", a legend of the Indians of the Maritimes, told by Janis MacLaughlin.	Jay Smith
12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:	A discussion of the recent book, "Need Your Doctor be so Useless".	
1:00 P.M. SUMMER THEATRE:	Saint Joan, by Bernard Shaw, with Barbara Jefford. A continuation.	Jay Smith
9:30 P.M. PICKIN UP THE PIECES:	Well chosen assortment of traditional and contemporary music.	Holger Petersen

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# classical music column

by Franz Szabo

This page of the POUNDMAKER inaugurates a regular series on classical music. We are rapidly rising out of the slump in popularity that serious music underwent in the last decade or so, and it is now all that symphony, opera, or chamber societies as well as the record industry can do to keep up with the demand.

Popularity, however, nice as it may be, only provides the financial basis which makes the wide proliferation of serious music possible in a society like ours. Indeed, it even encourages the continuation of an attitude only all too

typical in North America, that art is primarily a question of business and its determining factors are profit and loss. Implicit in this is the vicious circle of logic that people have to get what they want and are willing to pay for. And what they want is what is popular; and what is popular is what is heard often; and what is heard often is what becomes popular.

This built-in conservatism can very rapidly lead to stagnation, and has few, if any internal quality control mechanisms. One may not agree with Glenn Gould, Canada's most famous and probably most eccentric musician,

that "most people who go to concerts are certainly not musicians and care very little about music." But there is certainly no doubt that extra-musical considerations often motivate concert attendance.

There are, however, several things that can and do mitigate and relieve the innate conservatism of any city's musical establishment. The first is one that I suppose we ought to put out of our minds here in North America--and that is large-scale government subsidies for the arts to free them from dependence on ticket sales. It is generally recognized that as humanizing experiences, the arts are unmatched. But our society does not recognize that humanizing its members is just about as important as feeding, clothing, and sheltering them, and so the process has remained a do-it-yourself proposition.

Well, doing it yourself is not as simple as it sounds. Aesthetic sophistication must be acquired; it is not innate. And like all other learned experiences, trial and error is probably the longest, most difficult, and most expensive way of going about it. This series of articles hopes to provide one short-cut through music criticism. Now, critics are not oracles of truth and certainly do not have all the answers. I would like to think, however, that I have some of the questions, and in sharing these with you, some of the

more obvious pitfalls (which is to say those that I have myself at one time fallen into) can be avoided.

Our greatest help in this task has been the gramophone record. Unfortunately the record industry has not been immune to the temptation to pandering to the public and to pretend it has no social responsibility to art. An illuminating example of the art-as-business syndrome mentioned above is the scandal in Columbia Records.

In 1967 Goddard Lieberson, then president of Columbia Records, retired. The presidency then passed into the hands of a lawyer named Clive Davis. Lieberson, a man of great sophistication and taste, had been responsible for the recording of a variety of great music ranging from the obscure (such as Goldmark) to the unpopular (such as Webern). Lieberson's "artistic" approach made money for Columbia, but it was obviously not enough.

Clive Davis, who was interested in money not in music, soon changed all that. Under his guidance, as the New York Times reported recently, Rock moved from 15% of Columbia Records' volume to 50%. People got what they wanted: the banal, the mediocre, the trite. As Gene Lees has recently pointed out (in the September issue of High Fidelity from which I have cheerfully plagiarized these paragraphs), for the sake of maximum possible sales the widest and lowest common denominator was sought, and then massively publicized as "great, new, significant, unprecedented"--in a word "heavy".

Now, six years later, Clive Davis has been accused of misappropriating \$94,000 of company money and has been fired from his post. Co-incidentally (and naturally Columbia will insist it is merely a coincidence) he was summoned to testify before a Newark grand jury investigation of payola and drugs in the record business and of possible links between the business and organized crime. That's right folks! All those rave notices and that enthusiastic support was bought--and not always with money either. Everyone was getting what they could, and the rest be damned. Rumours persist that Columbia was ripped off for more like \$3,000,000 than something as paltry as \$100,000 (and you can bet that Columbia Records is not just the exception).

The moral and aesthetic irresponsibility of the record industry was nothing less than blatant. As Lees perspicaciously has it: "The pursuit of status, money, and raw power became manic. Even people who decried it--such as the Beatles and Bob Dylan and all the other "sincere" people who took the young for a ride--were themselves seekers after what they affected to condemn. Rock music and its variants, posing as the protester against the avarice of the times, were in fact an integral part of that avarice."

Nor has the classical side of the industry been free of sin. Georg Solti, currently one of the super-stars among conductors, admits with pride that he gives the public the romanticism it wants regardless of the composer's intention. In his case the liberties he takes with a score are sanctimoniously called "interpretation". Critical awards have in some cases been sold with a callous disregard for quality that makes 18th century venality seem tame in comparison. One need only listen to Karajan's Beethoven symphonies to wonder how much it cost D. G. G. to purchase the Grand Prix du Disque award for that effort.

But there is a silver lining even to this black cloud. Despite the abuses in the record companies, recordings remain singularly valuable. Musical encounters are broadened, a vaster literature is made available than at any time in human history, and more intense experiences are possible when listening is done without interference and at the listener's convenience. To quote Glenn Gould again, recordings are "one way in which music can be made a much more cogent experience to a much larger audience." And in doing so, they can also help to break through the blanket of conservatism that covers the concert hall.

But in the final analysis it will remain up to the listener. Both in live and in canned music, supply will follow the demand, and only if we the listeners steadfastly refuse to be had will we receive the quality that will enhance our humanity.

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10006 - 107th Street

Salvation Army Suicide Prevention  
422-2727

Help (8:30 am to 4:30 pm) (For downtown area assistance in coping)  
6th floor, CN Tower  
425-5976

City of Edmonton Info Desk (8:30-4:30)  
City Hall  
425-3131

Alexander Ross Society  
Help and info for War Resisters  
434-3802

Debtors Assistance Board  
102A Avenue and 97th Street  
423-7861

## Pregnancy — Family Planning

Edmonton Birth Control and Abortion Referral Service  
11812 - 95th Street  
Susan 439-3689 (anytime); Lea 489-1793 (after 6 pm); Betsy 433-0744 (after 6 pm); Terry 466-5305

Birthright (9 to 11 am, 7 to 9 pm)  
9947 - 104th Street  
423-2852; 488-1285

MOVE (association to assist unwed mothers)  
9917 - 116th Street (9 to 4)  
482-4313

Threshold (group home for unwed moms)  
9918 - 112th Street  
488-9198

Planned Parenthood Association  
PO Box 4022  
433-8220

University Health Service  
439-4991

## Dope and Alcohol

Project Recovery (emergency situations)  
11208 - 100th Avenue  
488-1018; 488-1559

Methadone Clinic  
10979 - 102nd Street  
425-1381

Edmonton Drug Treatment Centre  
9911 - 109th Street  
423-1817

Point 3 Project (in-patient; out-patient treatment and counselling for drugs and alcohol)  
#607 10339-124th Street (office)  
10029 - 116th Street (Unit #1)  
488-3003; 488-8388

Alcoholics Anonymous  
422-2764

## Hostels

White House (9 pm to 8 am) Mixed youth hostel with meals: 50¢ a night and a meal  
9819 - 110th Street  
488-7292

Single Men's Hostel (8:30 pm to 4:30 pm)  
All single men over 18.  
10014 - 105A Avenue  
423-3402

Women's Overnight Shelter  
10218 - 108th Street  
424-5768

Chimo Youth Retreat Centre  
(14 to 18 yr. olds with home probs)  
11302 - 100th Avenue  
482-5047

Bissel Men's Centre  
9560 - 103A Avenue  
424-1728

Y. W. C. A.  
10032 - 103rd Street  
422-8176

Y. M. C. A.  
10030 - 102A Avenue  
424-8047

## Community Action — Social Development

Action Group of the Disabled  
10008 - 107th Street  
435-1790

Alberta Federation of Labour  
454-6307

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association  
10006 - 107th Street  
429-1608

Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group  
10006 - 107th Street  
423-1136

Save Tomorrow -- Oppose Pollution  
PO Box 1633  
434-3302

Edmonton Social Planning Council  
10006 - 107th Street  
424-0331

Humans on Welfare  
9767 - Jasper Avenue  
424-7924

Pensioners Concerned  
PO Box 5882, Station "L"

Boyle Street Community Services Co-op  
10348 - 96th Street  
424-4106

West 10  
12225 - 105th Avenue  
482-6511

Area 12 Action Group  
9758 - 88th Avenue  
439 - 3669

Area 13 Co-ordinating Council  
6226 Fulton Road  
466-1144

North East Edmonton Rate Payer's Association  
476-1207

## Legal Aid

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association  
10006 - 107th Street  
429-1608

Legal Aid Society of Alberta  
10136 - 100th Street  
423-3311

Student Legal Services  
Law Centre, U. of A. 432-4241  
10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

A. D. A. P. P. Foundation (single offenders, drug or related charges)  
9837 - 86th Avenue  
433-4763

## Women

Women's Programme Centre  
#276, SUB, U. of A.  
432-1190

Edmonton Women's Centre  
11812 - 95th Street  
474-7378

## Free Food

Marian Centre  
10528 - 98th Street  
424-3544

Hope Mission  
9904 - 106th Avenue  
422-2018

Bissel Centre  
9560 - 103A Avenue  
423-2285

Family Services Department, Sally Ann  
#2 9656 - Jasper Avenue  
424-6924

Operation Friendship  
10348 - 96th Street  
424-4106

Women's Overnight Shelter  
10218 - 108th Street  
424-5768

## Native and Metis

Alberta Metis Association  
10348 - 96th Street  
424-4103

Canadian Native Friendship Centre  
10176 - 117th Street  
488-4991

Metis Association of Alberta  
#303 10826 - 124th Street  
452-9550

Indian Association of Alberta  
#203 11710 - Kingsway Avenue  
453-3661

## Gay

Gay Alliance Toward Equality  
PO Box 1852  
433-8160

## Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre  
#223 116th Avenue and 34th Street  
477-1151

Community Day Nursery  
9641 - 102A Avenue  
424-3730

Downtown Day Care Centre  
10031 - 109th Street  
424-1793

Glengarry Day Care Centre  
13315 - 89th Street  
475-2151

Jasper Place Day Care  
15608 - 104th Avenue  
489-2243

Primrose Place Day Care  
85th Street and 95th Avenue  
466-3906

Student Union and Community Day Care  
8917 - 112th Street  
432-1245

## Housing

Canative Housing  
10176 - 117th Street  
488-6131

Edmonton Housing Bureau  
423-1549

Edmonton Housing Authority  
10046 106th Street  
424-3137

Handicapped Housing Society  
10015 - 82nd Avenue  
433-4937

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-Op  
#505 10883 Saskatchewan Drive  
484-2883

## Complaints

Better Business Bureau  
6th Floor, 10240 - 124th Street  
482-2341.

Industrial Claims Consultant  
12215 - 135th Avenue  
454-5969

Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.  
729 Centennial Building  
423-2251

Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board  
10237 - 98th Street  
424-0521

Labour Relations Board (Workers' Complaints)  
10808 99th Avenue  
429-7451

## Political

New Democratic Party  
9974 Jasper Avenue  
424-0568

Communist Party of Canada  
#1 9642 - Jasper Avenue  
422-4797

Industrial Workers of the World  
10340 96 Street  
429-1887



# New socialist party formed

A new socialist party is being formed in Edmonton, The "Constitutional Socialist Party of Canada".

One of the moving forces behind the group, Bill Askin, says the CSPC was begun by a small number of people about two weeks ago, and he claims several dozen others have become involved since. According to Askin, the majority of these are people who have become dissatisfied with the present "Marxist" parties.

The major idea leading to the formation of the party seems to be the feeling of its members that a specifically Canadian socialist analysis has not come from any left-wing party in Canada. They criticize "ideological metropolism", or what they feel is the undue influence of ideas and analyses from the socialist countries.

As the name of the party suggests, the CSPC is largely concerned with

parliamentary activities. A statement from the Provisional Executive Committee of the party says "It is our contention that socialism can best be established in a country through free democratic elections". The members are now considering where to nominate candidates in the next provincial election.

The members are also concerned with "activism" as differentiated from parliamentary activities, and so have decided to create two categories of membership, one for the activists, and the other for those primarily interested in electoral activity. They say the party will have strong centralist tendencies, in order to save it from being smashed during what they think is a coming suppression of democratic liberties in Canada.

On the important question of Canadian breakaway unions, Askin says the CSPC will support the nationalistic Confederation of Canadian Unions, the small group of unions which has refused to work within the Canadian Labour Congress.

The CSPC has come out strongly against the overthrow of Salvador Allende in Chile, saying "the violence in Chile stemmed from reactionary, counter-

revolutionary elements who acted out of desperation in an effort to perpetuate their property interests and their privileged position in Chilean society". It calls for the formation of a united front against Chilean fascism to mobilize Canadian public opinion against the military junta.

The Provisional Executive Committee of the CSPC can be contacted at 488-0036, 469-3591, or 439-3532.

## Nfld. strikers win

ST JOHN'S (CUP) -- The first labour strike in the history of Memorial University ended September 6 when university maintenance workers voted 29 to 20 to accept the university's latest wage offer. But the strike had already delayed by one week the registration of students for the fall semester.

The workers were scheduled to return to work on September 10. Registration will take place at the end of this week and classes will begin September 17.

Many maintenance workers displayed bitterness about the way the strike ended. The maintenance workers and the security workers, although separate

locals of the same union which had bargained separately, went on strike at the same time and over the same issues. But the security workers accepted a university wage proposal on September 4. Many maintenance workers felt they could have held out for more concessions from the university with the continued support of the security staff.

While on strike the workers received only about \$50 a week each -- two donations of \$20 per worker from the university faculty and staff associations and a number of smaller donations. Many workers moonlighted during the strike.

## Group fights junta

A group of organizations and concerned individuals met last Wednesday night in Garneau United Church to discuss and decide upon what could be done in Edmonton to assist the forces in Chile that are currently in opposition to the illegal junta.

What was eventually decided was to form a broad, non-partisan committee-of-the-whole. The Committee for the Defense of Chilean Democracy, that would initiate various actions that the committee members felt appropriate.

The first of these actions was the Candle-light Rally at the Cenotaph Saturday evening. At the end of the rally, money and signatures were collected to send a telegram to External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp urging him to refuse diplomatic recognition to the junta and to have Canada bring up the matter of the coup and the continued U.S. involvement in Chile at the United Nations. These two demands constitute the committee's main goals at the present time.

The committee is urging all concerned citizens to send letters to Mitchell Sharp demanding that he institute the two goals stated by the committee. Individual letters do not go unheeded in Ottawa, especially if there are a lot of them.

Such letters should be sent to:  
Mitchell Sharp  
Minister of External Affairs  
House of Commons  
Ottawa

No postage is needed as such letters fall under parliamentary mailing privileges.

If you would be interested in working with the committee or if you would like further information, contact Betty Mardiros at 439-0445.

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PHONE 429-1887

## Communist leader to visit Edmonton

The national secretary of the Young Communist League of Canada, Liz Hill, will be in Edmonton this week.

Hill is visiting YCL clubs in western Canada, helping them organize more effectively and speaking at public meetings. In Edmonton she will talk to high school students in several schools and help the Edmonton YCL to prepare for the Alberta YCL convention in Calgary this coming weekend.

The YCL is a nation-wide league of Marxist-Leninist youth. Its main objectives are to educate young workers and students about socialist ideas and to struggle for the interests of the working class in Canada.

Hill will be meeting with Edmonton YCL members and young people interested in the organization Wednesday night. For more information phone Kimball at 433-5041.



LIZ HILL

## Poundmaker needs: photographers & writers

You may ask yourself why we need these people. Well, contrary to popular rumour, we don't need them to fill the Body Drawer. That is full. Let there be no mistake about that. Nor do we need these people to do fourteen point headlines for hours on end, thus satisfying our vicious sadistic streaks. Some people here are eager for new staff as a source of recruits for our terroristic revolutionary actions, like the time we stood outside the Strathcona Legion and called the scabs crossing the picket lines there names. But what we really need new people for is to do some work- people who aren't afraid to do a lot of digging to find good stories, people to take artistic photos to relate to those stories, people who want to learn about journalism. So come to a staff meeting, any Tuesday at 7:00 pm, at 11129-80 Avenue. Or come to press night, any time Sunday at the same address. We need you as much as you need us.

## Students fight fee increases

SASKATOON (CUP) -- Student councils at the University of Saskatchewan's two campuses in Saskatoon and Regina are asking students now registering to pay only half their tuition in an attempt to combat the \$50 fee hike the provincial government legislated earlier this year.

The councils hope students withholding their second fee installment will provide time and bargaining power in trying to get the fee rise rescinded. The councils also hope to deter a further increase expected for the next school year.

The student council at the Saskatoon campus is requesting that students who receive student loans put the remainder of their loans, after their first term fees are paid, into a trust fund. Council officials say this will satisfy the requirements of the Canada student loans plan. University officials usually request that students sign a form at registration assigning their loans directly to the university.

The Saskatchewan fee strike is patterned after one organized last year by the Ontario Federation of Students.